

## DUBIN'S DIRECTORY.

**THOMAS FINE, M. D.,**  
Licentiate of the College of Physicians.  
Licentiate of the College of Surgeons.  
Fellow of the University of Göttingen.  
Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland.  
Licentiate of the Lying in Hospital of  
Dublin, Ireland.  
Licensed to practice Midwifery, Surgery and Medi-  
cine in Canada East and Canada West.  
Licensed to practice as a General Medical Practi-  
tioner in all Her Majesty's dominions and Col-  
onies wherever situated.  
Will be found (unless when absent on professional  
business.)

At his Residence, Garbutt Hill,  
NEWMARKET  
Newmarket, C. W., October 31st, 1854. 11-39

**JOHN MONAGHAN,**  
Barrister and Attorney,  
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,  
[6m29] Church Street, Toronto.

**JOHN T. STOKES,**  
ARCHITECT AND BUILDER,  
SHARON, C. W.  
November 12, 1853. 11-41

**DR. J. HACKETT,**  
Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur,  
NEWMARKET, C. W.  
Residence, Next door to the Temperance Hotel.  
February 6, 1853. 11-1

**J. C. BLISS,**  
RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public that  
he has taken the House of Mr. James Mosely  
Auburn, where he will carry on the  
**TAILORING BUSINESS**  
in all its branches. He returns thanks for past  
favours and solicits a share of public patronage.  
December 24, 1852.

**MR. NORTH RICHARDSON,**  
GENERAL AGENT, AND CONVEY-  
ANCER, DEBTS COLLECTED,  
BOOKS POSTED AND BALANCED  
Office at the OLD STAND on the Hill,  
NEWMARKET.  
N. B.—Several SUPERIOR FARMS  
FOR SALE.  
July 30th, 1852.

**T. BOTSFORD,**  
Saddler, Harness, and  
TRUNK MAKER,  
One door South of the N. American Hotel, Main St.  
NEWMARKET.  
ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.  
Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1854. 11-1

**SETH ASHTON,**  
General Auctioneer  
For Whitechurch and Adjoining Townships.  
PARTIES desiring to secure his services can  
make application either personally or by letter,  
(post-paid) to the New Era Office, Newmarket.  
Newmarket, May 4, 1854. 11-13

**R. MOORE,**  
SOLICITOR, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c.,  
OFFICE—IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE  
COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICE,  
TORONTO.  
Toronto, Feb 17, 1854.

**R. C. McMULLEN,**  
NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer, House,  
Land, General Commission, Division/Court  
Agent, Auctioneer, Broker &c. Secretary and  
Treasurer to the Home District Building Socie-  
ty. Commissioner and Auctioneer.  
Church-st., Toronto, July 5, 1853. 11-23

**JOHN R. JONES,**  
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in  
CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c., &c.  
Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge  
and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. 23 11

**Messrs. FORD & GROVER,**  
ELECTRIC PHYSICIANS,  
NEWMARKET,  
KEEP constantly on hand a variety of Medicines,  
of their own compound, adapted to the various  
diseases incident to the changeable climate in which  
we live. Also, the  
**Celebrated American Oil,**  
For the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors,  
Old Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum,  
Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c.; together with a general  
assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt  
attention to all who may favor us with a call.  
ADVICE AT THE OFFICE GRATIS.  
Newmarket, April 7th, 1854. 11-9

**Newmarket Iron Foundry.**  
JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for  
past favors, and to intimate that he is pre-  
pared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES,  
MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles  
usually required in his line of business.  
A number of SUGAR KETTLES,  
STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.  
Newmarket, February 10th 1854. 11-1

**S. SUTTON,**  
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,  
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.  
ALL kinds of Watches and Clocks Re-  
paired to order, and Warranted.  
WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the  
Business.  
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. 11-32

**Book Binding,**  
In all its various branches executed with neatness  
and despatch, at the  
**NEW ERA OFFICE.**  
Newmarket, June 24, 1854.

## POETRY.

### Progress.

Does the earth not contain one spirit  
Bowed dependent to the dust,  
On the midnight of whose vision  
Beams no star of hope and trust?  
Let that soul put pause and wonder  
On the works that past his done,  
And an earnest bright and glorious,  
For the future shall be won.

For the soul must feel the stirring  
Of its destiny sublime,  
Who but rightly views the present,  
With its earnest heart and mind,  
Telling in the earthly vineyard,  
Many hands have found a place:  
Some are nearing to the summit,  
Some are at the mountain's base.

Progress is the stirring watchword  
Cheer the soul upward to the height;  
Canst thou pause and play the laggard,  
With its glorious full in sight?  
And while fair, and broad, and glorious,  
In our vision we can see,  
Still the future brightly stretching  
Into far infinity.

Who shall tell what bound or barrier  
To improvement heaven designed?  
Who shall dare to fix the limits  
To the onward march of mind?  
Only He, who into being  
Called the unfathomed human soul;  
He for whom the hymn of Progress  
Through eternity shall roll!

## LITERATURE.

### The Match Making Mother.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

While all this was going on, Mr Howard sat motionless. "I have done it at last! O God forgive me!" were the only words he had uttered since he struck the fatal blow. Dr. Williamson soon came in. Knowing the character of Howard, and having heard of his cruel treatment of his wife, at a glance he saw into the cause of this scene. He was a man of forethought, and never acted without reflection. The first thing he did he pointed to the door, signifying to the servants to leave. They did so with heavy hearts, for they loved their mistress affectionately. They believed she had fallen and hurt herself in some way, but did not think of Mr. Howard's guilt, knowing Emma to be there, and that he was always remarkably kind to his wife in company. While examining the wound, the unfortunate woman roused up, and faintly said "Emma! mother!" At this moment Mrs. Osgood walked in. Dr. Williamson motioned her to be silent.

"Mother," said she again, "oh, that I could see you once more!"

"My child, I am here," said the unhappy mother.

"I am dying, mother, come nearer. I am willing to go; but promise me—"

"I promise anything, my child; that you ask."

"Then I ask you, as a last, and dying request, not to urge Emma to marry Edward."

"It shall be as you desire. And oh, dear, injured child, forgive, forgive your erring mother."

"I have nothing to forgive my dear mother. Take care of my little Lucy. Tell Louis I forgive him."

Mr. Howard heard this, ran to the bedside, and on his knees in the most piteous accents, implored pardon of his injured wife.

"I forgive! I forgive!" were her last words; a few moments after, she died.

After her cold and lifeless form was laid out, Mrs. Osgood requested to be left alone with the corpse. Falling on her knees by the side of it, with her eyes uplifted to Heaven, she exclaimed, in a plaintive tone—

"Oh, miserable woman that I am, I have murdered one child, and almost another!—Two more I have rendered miserable!—For what? Great God! can I never be forgiven?"

For some time she remained kneeling in that chamber of death. When she arose, she was a humble woman; ambition was satisfied, avarice was satisfied. She said truly that she had murdered her child. Howard dealt the last blow, but she was equally guilty of the murder; for over the dead body of her husband she had walked to accomplish her purpose. And what had she gained but anguish, heart-rending anguish, misery of the direst kind! Mothers beware of what you are doing. You, too, may be paying the way, almost unconsciously, to a similar wretched end. Say not this an exaggerated story. Look around you, and can you not call to mind at least a few miserable wives? Ask the cause and not untruly you may trace it to a mother's ambition. Then take warning, and shield your child from the worst fates, an unloved wife. You are responsible to a great degree; then beware how you trifle with such a responsibility.

Have you a little prattler now fondling on your bosom, to whom your heart's best affections are given? What are your views in regard to her? Does your imagination wander far into the vista of the future, and picture for her visions of wealth and earthly glory? Or are you praying God to enable you to raise her for usefulness here and Heaven and immortal happiness in eternity? Have you a daughter just on the verge of womanhood?—She needs your watchful eye and prayerful attention more than ever before. Lay no schemes for the future; but such as you can ask God's blessing upon. Have you one just about to enter into an engagement that must render her happy or miserable for life, and perhaps lead to the promotion or overthrow of her happiness in another world? Oh, mother, look well before you decide! What are that man's qualifications? Is he all that a praying mother could desire? Can you commit that precious one to his care, believing that he is fitted to guard such an one here, and go hand and hand with her, to exult in joys there? If so, give her to him. He may be a son of power;

no matter. God will bless them. But if, on the contrary, his recommendations are nothing more than such as Miss Osgood required, let us entreat you, in the name of the holy office of mother, be warned before the unchained fury of God is visited on you. Do not sell that priceless treasure for gold. If you do, your punishment will come. God may not even allow you a respite until he calls you to judgment. He may punish you here in a way too plain to be misunderstood. But to our story.

Mr. Howard was a sincere penitent, and, for his child's sake, he was permitted to pass unpunished, at least at an earthly tribunal. No one except the family knew of his guilt. He seemed anxious to do all in his power to repair his deed, settled his vast estate on his little Lucy, and with about four thousand dollars, left the country. Emma and Henry were married in about twelve months from Mrs. Howard's death, and went to reside in his native village.

Years are gone. Henry Sherrard's name ranks high as a learned, a great, and, better still, a good man. Emma, his loving wife, has blessed him with a large family of children. It is needless to say this is a happy home. With two such beings as representatives, it could hardly be otherwise. We do not say it was exempt from the trials that fall to the lot of almost every home, yet it was just such a circle as angels might delight to gaze on. Old Mrs. Osgood lives with them, a pious, humble Christian. Emma's children are as dear to her as her own ever were; but she indulges none of those idle dreams of wealth and fame in regard to them that constantly dwelt in her bosom in regard to her own offspring. Little Lucy Howard has grown up a beautiful and accomplished woman, and is married to Dr. Williamson's nephew. They live at the residence of Mr. Howard, who has become a better man. His daughter is happy in the thought that she possesses the best of fathers, little dreaming what he once was, and that by his hand she was deprived of a mother.

Wonders of Chemistry.—The horse-shoe nails dropped in the street during the daily traffic, reappear into the shape of swords and guns. The clippings of the travelling tinker are mixed with the parings of the horses' hoofs in the smithy, or the cast-off garments of the poorest inhabitants of the sister isle, and soon afterwards in the form of dyes of the brightest hue, grace the dress of courtly dames. The main ingredient of the ink with which we write was possibly on part of the broken hoop of an old barrel. The bones of dead animals yield the chief constituent of lucifer matches. The dregs of port wine, carefully rejected by the port wine drinker, in decanting his favorite beverage, are taken by him in the morning, in the form of seidlitz powders, to remove the effect of his debauch. The offal of the street and the washing of coal gas, reappear, carefully preserved in the lady's smelling bottle, or are used by her to flavor her blanc mange for her friends.

An Inquisition for Stolen Fruit.—In Mr. Gunning's Sketcher, a new English book, he tells a story of Dr. Ogden the professor of Geology.

The Doctor had taken a great fancy to a lad who had been in his service three or four years; he was much pleased with his management of a garden which was attached to his house, and of which he was particularly fond. A cherry tree, which had been planted some time, and which should have produced very choice fruit had constantly failed. To the Doctors great delight, it at length showed signs of bearing, and about a dozen cherries after a while began to assume a tempting appearance. Returning one day from his ride, he missed some of his cherries and accused the boy of having taken them. "I have not touched them," replied the boy, "as true as God's in heaven," (a very common mode of assertion among inferior people at that time). "That's a good lad! sit thee down and I'll give thee a glass of wine, for thou wouldst not tell me a lie!" Going to his closet, he put a pretty strong dose of antimonial wine into a glass, which the boy drank off, and was preparing to leave the room, but his master kept him in conversation. At length the boy was making a hasty retreat, saying he did not feel well. "Do not quit the room," said the Doctor "sit thee down; thou wilt soon be better." And ringing the bell, he ordered a jug of warm water, which he administered very freely, at the same time providing a basin. The cherries soon made their appearance, to the great consternation of the lad. "Where's the God in heaven!" said the Doctor. "Thou miscreant! get out of my house!" He quitted it the same day, but not until the Doctor had showed him his will, in which he had left him two hundred pounds.

Keeping in view the rapid progress of Upper Canada in population, as compared with Lower Canada, together with the youth of former, there must soon be a new division of the electoral districts, if Upper Canada is to be fairly represented in parliament. At the present time, the new electoral law only gives one member to each 7,798 male inhabitant in Upper Canada, whilst Lower Canada has one to each 7,081 male inhabitants; and this disproportion between the representatives and the represented, will be greatly increased during the course of a few years, if Upper Canada progresses as rapidly as she has hitherto done, and which we think, in all probability she will. Supposing the rate of increase of the two Canadas for the current ten years ending 1861, be at the same ratio as it was during the period from 1841 to 1851, the population of Lower Canada will exceed 1,200,000 whilst Upper Canada will have increased to nearly 2,000,000.

The Buffalo Democracy contains the following:—

CANADIAN POLITICAL FINANCE.—A letter writer to the New York Times stating from Quebec, and speaking of the gouges to be established there upon the Public Funds, says, "we find \$3,000 of our money disbursed at Washington, and entered in the estimates as compensation to—"

## COLONIAL.

### The \$50,000 Stock Job.

We presume that none of our readers can have forgotten the circumstances connected with the grant of \$50,000 of stock in the Grand Trunk enterprise to Mr. Francis Hincks. They must remember that the fact of his name appearing on the original stock list was first announced in Montreal and that the *Pilot*, on the part of Mr. Hincks, was directed to deny that he had anything to do with the transaction, that the stock was put down for him to be distributed among Canadians, and that, when he heard of it, he refused to have anything to do with the affair. The *Pilot* said:—

"The reason assigned, that Canadians ought to have the same privilege as that offered to British capitalists, seems sufficient; but whether it be so or not, Mr. Hincks was in no way responsible for the reservation made; and the moment he was made aware of it, he declined peremptorily either to avail himself of the privilege offered, or to be the medium of conferring that privilege on others."

But Mr. Hincks himself has also denied that he had anything to do with the allotment of stock. When on the hustings at Oxford, he said:—

"Another allegation which has been made is, that I was bribed to get them, Jackson & Co., the contract. I defy any man to prove such a charge. It was said that there was \$50,000 of paid up stock set apart in my name. It is true that my name was put down as a subscriber for so much stock; but it was to be paid for, like any other stock. It arose in this way:—The Directors, when allotting stock, put down my name for that amount, to be at their disposal for Canada; and when I discovered it, I repudiated it altogether—I disavowed it totally, as soon as I heard of it."

An Elector.—Yes indeed, 'twas given to you.

Mr. HINCKS.—It never was intended to be given away.

Elector.—Why was it put in your name then?

Mr. HINCKS (angrily).—Who knows this noisy person?

Elector.—Oh, I am very well known.

Mr. HINCKS (with warmth).—Then, Sir, you had better keep quiet, else I'll have you removed, (and turning to the returning officer he said,) "you had better remove him."

(Much confusion.)

Elector.—You will not remove me that way, you don't like to be questioned, but here I'll stay.

What will our readers say, when they learn the fact, that, notwithstanding these assertions of Mr. Hincks, not only was the stock put down in his name but \$10,000, or twenty per cent on the whole amount, WAS ACTUALLY PAID UPON IT.

This fact has, we learn by an Upper Canadian member returning from his Parliamentary duties, been ascertained with certainty through the investigations of the corruption Committee. The fact, of course, utterly disproves the allegations of Mr. Hinck, and makes him appear as wide a wanderer from the truth as his partner Mr. Bowes. If the stock were allotted for the use of Canadians, as stated by the *Pilot*, how did it come that instalments were paid upon it? Was it possible that any one in England should pay up stock of which no one knew the destination, which might be allotted to "Tom, Dick or Harry" as Mr. Hincks pleased? The supposition is ridiculous. Then the question comes who did pay the money? Was it Mr. Hincks? If the Inspector General had taken the stock and paid the instalments with his own cash, nobody would have had a word to say against him, and Mr. Hincks would not have felt the necessity of disowning the allotment of stock, as soon as it reached the ears of the public. Who did pay up the instalments, then? Most decidedly we must come to the conclusion that it was done by the promoters of the road, those who had made a good contract, and expected to get fat picking from the allotment of the shares, who felt that they owed much to Mr. Hincks for the manner in which he had helped them, and who expected to benefit by his services in future. There is no other way in which we can account for the payment of the instalments. Mr. Hincks says that he did not pay them, and though he is said to have made a large sum out of the country during the last few years, we think he is rather too shrewd a man to put his earnings in the Grand Trunk road. The only other parties who could do it are Messrs. Jackson, Glynns, Baring, and others.

The question next arises, what Mr. Hincks did with this stock? He says he refused to have anything to do with it. Does any one believe him? We do not, for one. If he was offered \$50,000 of paid up stock, depend upon it, he took it; if not in his own name, at least in that of some one else. It is not in the nature of the man to refuse such a bribe. He contends that he has a right to receive payment for services which he renders as a minister of the Crown and a member of Parliament, and he would have no more scruple in taking \$50,000 from the seven millions capital of the Grand Trunk, than he had in absorbing four of the fifty thousand pounds which the city of Toronto granted to the Northern road.—*Globe*.

The Buffalo Democracy contains the following:—

CANADIAN POLITICAL FINANCE.—A letter writer to the New York Times stating from Quebec, and speaking of the gouges to be established there upon the Public Funds, says, "we find \$3,000 of our money disbursed at Washington, and entered in the estimates as compensation to—"

full of all disbursements, expenses, &c., in disseminating information (1) respecting Reciprocity of trade with United States.—Inspector General Hincks, has the credit of the Reciprocity Treaty. We lately heard on the highest authority, that this official person was in the receipt of an annuity of \$1,600 a year, from the Farmer's Joint Stock Bank of Toronto.—A Yankee who proposed to buy the Bank and who examined into its condition, was told by its proprietor, that whoever took it, would have to take it charged with that annuity. Mr. Hincks as a public officer, had the power to shut up the concern, or worry it out, if he saw fit."

### The Estimates.

The 81st Resolution, Aid towards the support of the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, £10,000, being read a second time.

Mr. MACKENZIE moved in amendment, that the following Proviso be added thereto: "Provided, that the tax directly levied from the Towns, Cities, Townships, and Counties of Upper Canada, and not levied on Lower Canada, be abolished."

Yeas—Messieurs. Brown, Ferrie, Hartman, Larwill, Lumsden and Mackenzie.—6.

Nays—Messieurs. Allyn, Bell, Blanchet, Bourassa, Brodeur, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Crisler, Dabche, Desaulniers, Dionne, Felton, Fortier, of Nicolet, Fournier, Labelle, Laporte, LeBoutillier, Attorney General Macdonald, Marchildon, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Morrison, of Niagara, Murney, Papin, Poulin, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor General Smith, Spence Stevenson, Thibaudeau and Valois.—34.

The 176th resolution, to provide for the expenses of Printing the laws and other Printing for the Public service, £7000, being read a second time.

Mr. MACKENZIE moved an amendment, to add the following Proviso thereto: "Provided, that the public Printing and Advertising shall after the first day of March next, be given out by contract, and the office of Queen's Printer abolished; negatively on a division to 21 to 6, and the resolution agreed to."

The 188th Resolution, Expenses of protecting the Fisheries in the Gulf, £2198 7s. 3d., being read a second time, and the 189th for building or purchase of a vessel for this service in future, £2000 were agreed to upon the following division:

Yeas.—Messrs. Allyn, Bell, Blanchet, Brodeur, Cassault, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Desaulniers, Dionne, Felton, Ferrie, Fortier, of Belleschasse, Fournier, LeBoutillier, Atty. General Macdonald, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Morrison, of Niagara, O'Farrell, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor General Smith, Spence, Tache and Thibaudeau.—27.

Nays—Messrs. Bourassa, Brown, Darche, Hartman, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Murney, and Valois.—8.

The 205th Resolution, Expenses for the services of 150 of the Embodied Pensioners on permanent duty in Upper Canada, from the 15th October to the 31st December, 1854, £1700 2s. 2d., being read a second time, was agreed to upon a division of 29 to 10.

The 206th Resolution, Compensation to Thomas Rigney Esq., in full of all disbursements, expenses, &c., in disseminating information respecting Reciprocity of Trade with the United States, during the last six years, £3,000, being read a second time, was agreed to upon the following division:

Yeas—Messieurs Allyn, Bell, Blanchet, Brodeur, Brown, Cassault, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Desaulniers, Fortier, of Belleschasse, Fournier, Langton, LeBoutillier, Meagher, Morin, Morrison, of Niagara, O'Farrell, Solicitor General Smith, Spence, Stevenson, Tache, and Thibaudeau.—25.

Nays—Messieurs Darche, Ferrie, Hartman, Larwill, Lumsden, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Murney, Papin and Valois.—10.

The 213th Resolution, Aid to Victoria Queen's and Regiopolis Colleges, £500 each, being read a second time:

FERRIE moved in amendment, "that it was inexpedient to appropriate the public money for the support of sectarian schools, and that with this view, it is expedient to refer back the Report to the Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of granting one year's allowance, as a final payment to such sectarian educational institutions as have heretofore received aid from the public chest, and of expunging all grants for such institutions placed upon the list of this year, for the first time."

Yeas—Messieurs. Bell, Brown, Ferrie, Hartman, Lumsden, Macdonald of Glengarry, and Mackenzie.—7.

Nays—Messieurs. Allyn, Blanchet, Bourassa, Brodeur, Cassault, Chabot, Chauveau, Darche, Desaulniers, Dionne, Felton, Fortier, of Belleschasse, Fournier, Holton, Larwill, LeBoutillier, Attorney General Macdonald, Marchildon, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Morrison, of Niagara, O'Farrell, Papin, Poulin, Powell, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor General Smith, Spence, Stevenson, Tache, Thibaudeau and Valois.—34.

The 297th and 298th Resolutions, Aid to St. Mary's (Jesuit) College, £300, and for their Building, £500, being read a second time, were agreed to upon the following divisions:

Yeas—Messieurs Allyn, Bourassa, Brodeur, Cartier, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dorion of Montreal, Attorney General Drummond, Felton, Fortier, of Nicolet, Fortier, of Belleschasse Fournier Guere, Holton, Labelle, Laporte, LeBoutillier, Attorney General Macdonald, Marchildon, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Morrison, of Niagara, Murney, O'Farrell, Papin, Poulin, Powell, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor General Smith, Spence, Stevenson, Tache, Thibaudeau, and Turcotte.—39.

Nays—Messieurs Bell, Brown, Hartman, Mackenzie, and Potell.—5.

The 835th Resolution, Aid to the Montreal Committee of the Colonial School and Church Society towards establishing Normal and Model Schools, £300 being read a second time;

Mr. BROWN moved in amendment, that the following Proviso be added thereto: "Provided always that the said Schools shall be non-sectarian in their teaching and management, and shall be placed under the control of the Department of Education."

Yeas: Messieurs Bell, Brown, Hartman, Mackenzie, Papin, Poulin, Powell and Valois.—8.

Nays: Messieurs Allyn, Bourassa, Brodeur, Cartier, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dorion of Montreal, Attorney General Drummond, Felton, Fortier, of Nicolet, Fortier, of Belleschasse, Fournier, Guere, Holton, Labelle, Laporte, LeBoutillier, Attorney General Macdonald, Marchildon, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Morrison, of Niagara, Murney, O'Farrell, Poulin, Robinson, Solicitor General Ross, Solicitor General Smith, Spence, Stevenson, Tache, and Thibaudeau.—36.

We clip the following from Mackenzie's Message; Upper Canada Votes are marked in Italics:

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS' RELIEF FROM TAXATION REJECTED.

Hon. Mr. Young moved: That it is expedient to repeal the duty of 12½ per cent *ad valorem* now imposed by the Act 12 Vic. cap. 1, on all Goods, Wares and Merchandise not otherwise charged with duty, and that in lieu thereof a duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* be imposed:

The yeas were Aikins, Brown, Dorion, Ferrie, Foley, Fraser, Galt, Hartman, Holton, Larwill, Macdonald of Glengarry, Mackenzie, Whitney, Young, Wright, Wilson, &c. 25.

The yeas were Allyn (mayor, Quebec), Bell, Burton, Cartier, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chisholm, Church, Cook, of Oxford, Crisler, Ferrie, Jackson, Langton, Lumsden, Macbeth, Atty. Gen. Macdonald, Matheson, Morin, Morrison, of Simcoe, Munro, Patrick, Rankin, Sol. Gen. Ross, J. Ross, Stevenson, &c. 54.—Lost?

A THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLAR REDUCTION OF TAXES REJECTED.

I selected Woollens, Cottons, Linens, Threads, Machinery and Hardware, and proposed to reduce the taxes on these articles one-fifth but it was of no avail. Tho' we have four millions of dollars in the till here are the yeas and nays:

1. Resolved, That all Woollen Manufacturers now paying an *ad valorem* duty of 12½ per cent be admitted on payment of 10 per cent.

2. Resolved, That all Cotton and Linen Manufacturers and Threads, now paying an *ad valorem* duty of 12½ per cent be admitted at 10 per cent.

3. Resolved, That all Machinery, Iron, and Hardware, now paying an *ad valorem* duty 12½ per cent, be admitted at 10 per cent.

Here is the vote. Study it well!

Yeas: Bourassa, Brown, Darche, DeWitt, Dorion, Ferrie, Foley, Fraser, Galt, Guere, Holton, Hartman, Langton, Larwill, Lumsden, Macdonald, of Glengarry, Mackenzie, Matheson, Papin, Whitney, Wilson, Wright, Young.—24.

Nays: Aikins, Allyn, Bell, Blanchet, Burton, Cartier, Cassault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Chisholm, Church, Crisler, Danust, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dostaler, Two Fortiers, Fortier, Fournier, Jackson, Labelle, Laporte, LeBoutillier, LeBoutillier, Lorange, Macbeth, Atty. Gen. Macdonald, Masson, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Morrison, of Simcoe, Munro, O'Farrell, Patrick, Rankin, Sol. Gen. Ross, James Ross, Shaw, Four Smiths, Smith, Smith, Smith, Stevenson, Terrill, Thibaudeau, Turcotte.—49.

Upper Canada yeas 13: nays 20. Lower Canada yeas 11: nays 29. The French yeas were nearly 3 to 1, and no wonder! They got the money.

CHEAPEST SUGARS AND MOLASSES. NO!

Mr. Galt moved that the duties on Raw Sugar and Molasses be reduced to 10 per cent on the value, instead of Mr. Cayley's heavy tax.

Yeas: Bell, Brown, DeWitt, Dorion, Ferrie, Foley, Fraser, Galt, Hartman, Holton, Langton, Larwill, Macdonald, of Glengarry, Mackenzie, Mattice, Murney, Seatcherd, Whitney, Wilson, Wright, Young, &c. 32.

Nays: Aikins, Bell, Brown, DeWitt, Dorion, Ferrie, Foley, Fraser, Galt, Hartman, Holton, Langton, Larwill, Macdonald, of Glengarry, Mackenzie, Mattice, Seatcherd, Whitney, Wilson, Wright, Young, &c. 33. Nays 53.

The Knickerbocker Bank and the Empire City Bank, New York, have given notice of their intention to close their business affairs, in the meantime their notes will be redeemed at par at the North River Bank, New York.

New Advertisements.

County Grammar School—S. A. Melling.  
L. C. Carter—L. C. Carter.  
Public Notice—H. W. Caldwell.  
List of Letters—Wm. H. Lee.

The New Era

Newmarket, Friday, January 6th, 1855.

Travelling Agents.

Mr. Wm. Wilson will commence, on Monday next, the 8th inst., to canvass the Township of King for subscribers to this paper. His receipts will be acknowledged at this office.

Mr. David Graham is our authorized travelling agent east and north, to receive subscriptions and grant receipts for the same. Now is the time to subscribe; money is plenty and prices for all kinds of farm produce range high.

LOCAL MATTER.

We have been requested to state that Elder Hayward will preach in the Christian Chapel, Newmarket, on Sabbath next, the 7th inst.

The new Council for this Township met at the Court House, Newmarket, on Monday, the 15th inst., for the transaction of general business.

We direct attention to the Advertisement of S. A. Melling, Esq., in reference to the Grammar School. This advertisement would have appeared last week, had it not been for some delinquency in the Post Office.

It will be seen by Advertisement elsewhere that Mr. Thos. Nixon has opened, in connection with his Book Store, a general Grocery; and, also, that as soon as convenient, he will add Dry Goods.

An excursion trip was taken, on the Northern Railway, on Monday last from Toronto to Collingwood Harbor. The train stopped at every station along the line and took up passengers. On arriving at Collingwood, the Cars contained about 500 passengers. After stopping an hour or two, returned to Toronto the same evening, arriving about nine o'clock.

PINE ORCHARD.—We have to thank the Post Master of Pine Orchard for the interest he has taken in the circulation of the Era; and while doing so, in return, would remind our friends to the east, that Mr. Wilson keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crochery, &c. In one word—he keeps everything required in a country store.

EAST GWILLIMERY.—The following gentlemen were elected to serve as Councilmen in this Township the present year:

- 1st Ward—Reuben Powell.
- 2nd do—R. T. Wilson.
- 3rd do—H. Styles.
- 4th do—Jesse Doan.
- 5th do—G. Holbrook.

We learn that the Train which left Toronto on Tuesday evening last, met with an accident, at the Davenport Station, through some mishap to the machinery, which delayed the passengers for nearly two hours. The Train from Barrie having reached that Station by that time, the passengers changed places, and the same train returned.

The snow has almost entirely disappeared; and the cold nights and warm days appear more like the season of Making Sugar, than the beginning of January. We hear of snow having fallen so deep in some parts of the States, as to bury sheep, &c., which reminds us of the winters we used to have some twelve or fourteen years ago.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.—The election for School Trustees in this Section takes place on Wednesday next, the 10th inst. The duty of selecting fit and proper men devolves upon the people; and if a wrong or improper person is chosen, the result will be witnessed in the rising generation. Great care should be taken, therefore, to have men of sterling worth—men who feel an interest in the intelligence and prosperity of the country. And not only this, but as they possess great powers, it makes it necessary that these men should possess business qualifications, in order that the Section, as soon as possible, may be rid of the debt under which it at present labors, without producing a re-action.

Township Election.

The election for the Township of Whitechurch, was held, pursuant to notice, in the Court House, Newmarket, on Monday and Tuesday last, the 1st and 2nd instants.

The Town Clerk, J. W. Collins, Esq., after taking the oath of Returning officer, and reading the Notice stating who were the qualified voters, called upon the Electors to nominate fit and proper men to represent them the ensuing year; when the following candidates were proposed—

Messrs. Geo. Playter, Samuel Pearson, David March, Joseph Hartman, Adam Graham, Joseph Cavithra, John R. Brown, Seth Ashton, Wm. Doan, David Baker, Samuel Trent, John Randall.

Messrs. Joseph B. Wilson, J. P. Davis, J. Walsh, Philip Macklem, and Abram Coryell were nominated for Inspectors of Houses of Public Entertainment.

The nominations having been concluded, the Returning officer then said it was the privilege of candidates to make any remarks to their friends they might choose.

Geo. Playter, Esq., being the first nominated was called upon. He said it was against his wishes that he was again put in nomination; and would be glad to withdraw—recommending at the same time the substitution of Mr. Randall's name for his. He, however, felt flattered that after serving five consecutive years, that they should again call upon him. In future he could promise them to do no better than he had done formerly. He never tried to please any body; but always satisfied himself and went according to the dictates of conscience. In reference to salaries he would say he was always opposed to fixing them high; and he was aware that he had offended some the past year on that account. But he did not wish to be elected, and would consider those his best friends, that voted against him, as he had plenty to do at

home. He was opposed to dividing the Township into Wards.

Mr. St. Pearson was next called upon; but was absent; so also was Mr. March.

Joseph Hartman, Esq., was the next on the list. He had come with the view of not saying anything; but as his colleague had addressed the meeting, he felt called upon to do so. Until very recently he had determined not to be put in nomination the present election; but was induced to alter his mind from the very flattering expressions he had received from all parts of the Township, to again be a candidate. He had nothing new to offer; and could only promise to serve them as well as he had done formerly. But even now he would be glad, if the people would unite, to have John Randall's name or any one else, (as he did not wish to dictate) substituted in the place of his.

A voice.—What about Wards?

Mr. Hartman said he was entirely opposed to Wards. Wherever they had been established they were only productive of evil.

Dr. Hunter wanted to know why the Council had not divided the Townships into Wards, in accordance with an expression of public opinion as given three years ago! That meeting decided we should be divided; and the council had violated faith in not carrying it out.

Mr. Hartman thought it unnecessary to go over the whole matter again, as he had done so at the last Town Meeting, for the special benefit of Dr. Hunter. If he chose to absent himself from the country, for a period of time, and thereby become ignorant of what had transpired, it is not his (Mr. Hartman's) fault; at the same time if the meeting desired him to go over the matter again he would do so.

Several voices.—Do so, to satisfy him.

Mr. Hartman then stated, that after the Council had met, three years ago, he desired them to bring in a by-law dividing the Township into Wards. Three of that Council were against such a step and two in favor; but as he was Reeve, consequently in the Chair, it was impossible for him to make such a move. And in substantiation of this, he called upon his colleague, Mr. Playter, as to its truthfulness.

Mr. Playter.—That is so. And last year he (Mr. Playter) ran as a candidate upon the Anti Ward Ticket and was returned.

[Just here was considerable confusion between Messrs. Playter, Hunter, Clubine, Boulbee, and others, rendering it impossible to state what was said.]

Mr. Hartman continued. At the last election a list was prepared and presented to the electors for signatures at Scouville; but after the first day, was abandoned. Then the Assessor, who was himself favorable to Wards, in assessing the Township, carried a list with him, and found at least two to one opposed to the division. He hoped, therefore, that Dr. Hunter would now be satisfied. He was decidedly opposed to such division himself; but if the people wanted it, he was disposed to give way. There was a great difficulty however in dividing this Township, as it hung like a saddle-bag across the Ridges.

Mr. Graham was the next called upon.—He would rather have nothing to do with it; as he had plenty to do at home. If elected he would do what he could; and was favorable to Wards; but he would sooner be left to mind his own business.

Mr. Cawthra was absent.

Mr. John R. Brown.—With regard to his being councillor again, he could not promise anything better than he had done. If elected he would do the best he could. He was rather favorable to wards; but perceived the difficulty in dividing it.

Mr. Seth Ashton.—He came forward merely to tell the meeting that proposing his name for councillor was merely a hoax; and done by men who ought to know better.

Mr. Wm. Doan.—He was in the same position; and he could not thank the gentleman for the liberty they had taken. He desired to withdraw altogether.

Mr. David Baker.—He did not think his education sufficient to occupy such a position; but if elected would do the best he could.—He had a mind of his own; and would do what he thought best. He was favorable to the division of the Township into Wards.

S. Trent, Esq.—He most positively refused to stand. He would pay his fine first. He had been honored with offices of this kind in the old country; but would not accept one here. He had frequently been charged with being bad tempered; he thought he never allowed his temper to get the better of his judgment, as his friend Mr. Playter had on the present occasion. [Whereupon a scene ensued, in which Mr. Playter denied being ill-tempered. Mr. Trent then read an article which appeared in the Era a few weeks ago in reference to the sort of men that should be chosen, and the care and discrimination that should be taken in the selection of proper men.] He, however, would not conclude without again stating, he most positively refused to run or stand,—whatever they might choose to term it.

Mr. Randall would not serve on any consideration, and desired his name struck from the Poll Books. The Poll Books were then opened; and voters proceeded to record their votes with great regularity during the remainder of the day. The next morning the poll was slack until about noon; when voters began to pour in from the lower part of the Township, and was kept up with considerable interest until just before the close. The following is the result:

Joseph Hartman, 221; David March 206; John R. Brown, 192; Geo. Playter, 191;

Samuel Pearson, 172; Adam Graham, 57; David Baker, 55. The remaining candidates having refused to serve, but few votes were polled for them. The Returning Officers after declaring the first five gentlemen above mentioned elected,—stated that the first meeting of the new Council would take place at the Court House, Newmarket, on Monday, the 15th inst., at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

We have just one more remark to make in reference to ourselves, and our report of the proceedings is done. At the close of the poll, a little wrangling took place between two gentlemen, in connection with which the Era was mentioned as Mr. Hartman's organ. So far as the statement if concerned we care nothing about it; but we disclaim being the organ of any one particular man. We claim to be the organ, to a great extent, of the Reformers of the North Riding; and both the County and Municipal Electors, by their votes and proceedings, have acknowledged this. We have ever worked for the interests of the community; and shall continue to do so, notwithstanding the sneers and contempt of those who try to ridicule our best endeavors. A large majority have now, as on a former occasion, declared in our favor—or rather, favorable to the course we have uniformly pursued. Should the same statement again be made, by any individual, we promise him a compliment.

Past, Present and Future.

In taking a retrospective view of the past year's events in relation to the history of the world Canada has been singularly favored through the dispensations of a kind Providence. While nearly the whole of Europe—through the ambitious motives and tyrannical usurpations of the Autocrat of Russia—have been forced into the field of conflict, thereby causing the death of thousands of our fellow men—spreading death and devastation over a portion of the Continent; Canada has been but slightly chastened. True, that frightful scourge—the Cholera—paid us more than a passing visit; but when compared to the rest of the world, we have great reason for thankfulness. Other countries have been thrown into consternation, deprived of many of the necessities of life, in consequence of drought and commercial depression, while the yemen of Canadian soil had their labors crowned with a bountiful harvest; and were able to dispose of their produce at a home market for prices unprecedented for years.

During the past year, we also passed through another political conflict; the result of which, generations that have not entered on the arena of public life—thousands of the rising population of Canada, will yet have to feel. The legislation of 1854 will be memorable in the annals of our country for the passage of an act to saddle upon the Province, for all future time, a state endowed Church, against the decided and unequivocal expression of public opinion—and that, too, through the treachery of the friends of voluntarism. For upwards of thirty years the opponents to a state paid Church labored diligently to wipe this foul stain from the character of our country; but in an evil hour, through the trickery of political friends and demagogues, their oft-repeated expressions were disregarded, and their political principles bartered for gold. Reformers, who had faithfully advocated the principles of their Party for years, violated every sense of honor to support an unholy amalgamation, who have sapped at the vitals of Reform principles.—These men, therefore, have been rendering assistance for the accomplishment of an end they formerly viewed with horror and dismay. Hence the success of the Coalition Combinationists; backed and supported by Hincks—a man who has risen to a high position in the country through the profession of sound radical principles—and the friends of the Grand Trunk Railway Corporation.

But the above is the dark side. Through the dispensations of a kind Providence, we have been blest with an abundant harvest; and, other than a temporary political excitement, the country has had peace and quietness. We have advanced in wealth and population,—and the natural resources of the Province more generally known. The country, we say, has had peace; for, while we have heard of "wars, and rumors of wars," every subject of Canada has been enabled to "worship God according to the dictates of conscience, none daring to molest or make afraid." And although the products of the country have been commanding extraordinary prices,—the poor laborer's wages have kept pace with the times,—money has been more plentiful, and all branches of business materially benefited.

Of late, however, a change in this state of things is perceptible. Speculators, in consequence of the failure of banking institutions in the United States; are not in a condition to make cash advances; this has had a tendency to lower the prices of our staple productions—thereby causing a tightness in the money market. We do not feel this pressure so much in Canada, as they do in the States; and for this reason,—people here do not depend as much upon the discounting system, as they do there; neither are their banking institutions placed on the same firm basis as those in Canada. Hence, when a run is made upon a bank in the States, they intimate at once their intention of winding up affairs, and suspend the payment of specie; but in this country bankers have first to give Government security for the payment of every note in circulation, before they can discount.

We have extended our remarks much further than we intended in the first place, and will therefore conclude by wishing our kind patrons a Happy New Year, and every success.

A NEWLY INVENTED.—We had the pleasure, last evening, of witnessing Prof. Owen's Exhibition of Great Working, at the Court House. From the flattering notices given by the Toronto Journals, we were led to expect something wonderful; and we were glad to say, we were not disappointed. The Exhibition is not only a novelty; but it is also very instructive. He has already remained with us three days, and lectured to crowded houses; but in consequence of the inclemency of the weather last night, he will give one more entertainment, this (Friday) evening. Those who have not yet attended would do well to do so, to witness a rich treat which will be lost. We understand Prof. Owen's purposes visiting, during the coming week, Bradford, Holland Landing, and Sharon; and we cheerfully join him to the liberal Patronage of the citizens of those places.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

The Allied Forces in the Crimea and Black Sea.

A correspondent of the London Daily News gives an estimate of the allied forces in the Crimea, from which it appears that on the 15th Nov. the aggregate would amount to 120,000 men.

The inaction of the Russians, from the 5th to the 16th inst. proves either that their numbers have been exaggerated, or that they are in need of supplies of shot, shell, ammunition, and provisions. These must reach them via Perekop, but they will be obtained with the utmost difficulty, as the country for 100 miles south is said to have become little better than a swamp (caused by the recent rains), as it always is in November and December.

If these estimates are correct there is no reason to despair. On the contrary, it may turn out that there is a glorious opportunity of demolishing the whole Russian army in their own trap before the dry weather again sets in—say the middle of January—when the frost begins to harden the roads for a month or two until the April rains again saturate them.

When reference is made to the glorious fleet of steam transports, now in the Black Sea—such as the Simia, Cambria, Baltic, Himalaya, Prince, &c., altogether above 40 in number, capable of carrying on the average about 1200 men each, or 60,000 men altogether, it may well be asked, what is not in the power of an enterprising general to accomplish?

In proof of the correctness, so far, of the foregoing figures, the following extract of a letter from a French officer, dated Sebastopol, the 3rd inst., is given, viz.:

"Our forces in the Crimea are not more than 55,000 combatants, viz.:

- 17,000 French, engaged in the siege.
- 15,000 French, the army of observation.
- 9,000 English, engaged in the siege.
- 6,000 English, army of observation.
- 6,000 Turks.

53,000  
12,000 Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineers." Which makes 65,000 according to his showing, and to these ought to be added the French and British marines and sailors on shore, viz. : 7,000 men. The heavy reinforcements, it will be observed, arrived subsequent to the 3rd of November, the date of his letter.

COUNT NESSELODE'S NOTE.—In commenting on Count Nesselrode's Note in which Russia offers to except the four points, modified somewhat to suit her views. The London Times in the course of an elaborate article on the subject, concludes with the expression of its belief that "war on a more extended scale, and not peace, will arise out of the present conjuncture of affairs, and says:—

About ten days later, and after the result of the battle of Inkermann was known by the Czar, the Austrian Minister at St. Petersburg was informed that the Russian Government was disposed to accept the four points without these modifications. In both cases it is evident that the real object of the Russian Cabinet in making these declarations was to obtain from Germany "a neutral support with firmness and perseverance;" but in both cases the manoeuvre seems to have failed, for even Prussia was not restrained from concluding the additional article to her treaty with Austria, and Austria proceeded without any further delay to complete her treaty with the Western Powers. It is evident therefore that the German states themselves regarded this qualified adoption of the four articles as an insincere or insufficient "concession," which was intended merely to disarm and divide them, without any substantial compliance with the just demands of the belligerent Powers.

SUPPLIES BY SEA AND LAND.—The terrible storm which broke over our camp and ships on the 14th, and inflicted such critical damage, also fell on a convoy of several hundred wagons in the steppe of Taurida, carrying provisions and ammunition to the Russians, and what with cold and snow, they were totally lost. The loss of several hundred quarters of corn, and the materials of war, might not seem in itself a very great catastrophe, as the whole convoy would not equal the cargo of one small transport, but we have to take into account the position of the army which has lost these supplies. It is fed by provisions carried across the steppe, as our army is provisions carried across the sea. The men who were driven against us a month ago were brought up in great haste from Bessarabia. The food and everything else they want for existence and efficiency must be brought, at the nearest from Odessa. Thus the contest is as artificial and as distant from the resources of the two belligerents as if we had agreed to fight out a duel on a given island of the Pacific. Never was there such a trial of sea and land. The elements themselves refused to assign the preponderance, and leave it to be decided by the respective energy of the East and West. Since the fabled days of Troy never was there such a contest; and as in that story the brute elements of nature are described as alternately assisting this side or that with rude impartiality, so is it in this case, and thus far the stars are not fighting for the Russians.

Pop goes the Weasel!

An allowance of £300 a year to Col. Irvine, as Provincial Aid de Camp, was also stoutly opposed, as the office being, on the one hand, it was argued unnecessary, and on the other, too well paid if it were necessary. Sir Allan MacNab again defended his military friend with ardour. Mr. Brown thought that the bowing and scraping he did—that being, according to his opinion, his only duty—was altogether too highly paid for. Mr. Mackenzie thought that this interesting description of labor could be got at a much cheaper rate; Mr. McDonald, of Kingston, edged in a delicate inquiry, as to what Mr. Mackenzie had paid his aid de camp once upon a time. Whereupon there went a great laugh, and "pop went the weasel," as the word "carried" is now interpreted in the House. If the Governor requires a Provincial aid de camp—a person to form a link as it were between him and the people of his country—and most people think he does, my opinion is, that he ought to be paid quite as high as His Excellency's butler

if he has any;—and I doubt very much if a really good one could be got for the money. If Col. Irvine can be expected to mount a horse to the beat—and to live in a style befitting a man who is the constant companion of a Governor, for less than £300 a year, is a mystery. If the office is unnecessary, do away with it. But if it be requisite, don't force a man into rage by way of honoring him.

Another item in the large amount created a great deal of amusement. It was £3000 to a Mr. Thomas Rigney of New York, for his expenses and charges in pushing reciprocity. Mr. Hincks, to the great amusement of the House, said it was a legacy of the late Ministry and that there were proper vouchers furnished by Mr. Rigney for its expenditure.—Mr. Mackenzie said that Mr. Rigney had been a vendor of toys in Toronto, and that he didn't see how that particularly fitted him to get Reciprocity. Another member asked what part of the toy trade "lobbying" Congress belonged to. The general impression was, that supporters and Champaign formed the staples of it; and that working on the susceptibilities of patriotic journalists were the wire and bobbing toys of the concern.—Car. Daily Colonist.

GREAT FIRE IN TORONTO.—The splendid establishment of Jacques & Hay, Cabinet Makers of this City, was burned to the ground on Friday morning the 29th ult.—The fire originated in one of the rooms among paints, oils, varnish, &c.; and though discovered by the watchman on the premises within a few minutes after it broke out, the want of sufficient water to flood the room instantly rendered it impossible to check the flames. The fire brigade were soon on the spot but their efforts were of little avail. Even the lumber, immense quantities of which were stored on the premises, was nearly all consumed. The buildings were high and their contents of the most combustible kind. Fortunately the wind was blowing towards the bay or the conflagration would have been much more disastrous. As it is, the loss is probably greater than any that has ever befallen a single proprietor in this city. The value of the lumber, machinery, buildings, and partly finished work is estimated at £20,000. The insurance was small, being only £3,000. A part of this was for the benefit of a creditor of the concern.

The labor of many years has thus been swept away at a single blow. Over 200 hands at work in the factory are turned out of employment in the middle of winter. Much sympathy is felt for the enterprising proprietors, and a meeting is to be held for the purpose of devising a plan to enable them to rebuild. A gentleman who has left town for a few days authorized us to say that he will contribute £25 either as a donation if that plan shall be adopted, or as a loan without interest for a long term. We hear that another gentleman of considerable means has offered to loan £1000 at 3 per cent for a considerable period. We have no doubt that a sum will be raised sufficient to enable Messrs. Jacques & Hay to re-build and commence operations. The site is a good one and the business profitable. The establishment was a credit as well as a benefit to the city and ought to be sustained.—North American.

AID TO THE INDIGENT SICK.—A SHAM.—On Monday, the 11th inst., at Quebec; in Assembly, Mr. Inspector Gayley moved that the 64th Resolution, "Aid to the Commissioners for Relief of Indigent Sick at Quebec. £100," be adopted.

Mr. Mackenzie moved to add as a condition to the grant: "Provided, that a full and particular account of the sum granted for 1853 to the said Commissioners (its application) shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Province, and laid before the Legislature, at its next meeting"—which was negatively upon a division. The same at Montreal, 10007. The same at Three Rivers, £700.

Who are the Commissioners? Who do they account to? Is not the whole grant of £2,700 a government job? When was a dollar of such monies accounted for? Never! And yet the government rejected my proviso to say who would spend these monies, and what they would do with them, and a majority of a thin House (for only 40 members were present) voted down all accurate ability, headed by Hincks, Spence, McNab, Cayley, Chabot, Chausseau & Co.!!—Message

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

New York, Dec. 31.  
The Steamship Atlantic arrived at Sandy Hook at 3.30 this P. M., and was boarded by the news yacht of the associated press, and the news telegraphed to our agent about 2 hours before she landed. The Atlantic met with an accident to her rudder on the 16th, and was compelled to return to Liverpool, where she was detained till Monday. She therefore brings dates to the 18th, two days later than was expected.

The news, as to the war, is unimportant. Breadstuffs.—Markets firmer, and prices were slightly higher. Consols closed at 92. The New York packet ship, Queen of the West was wrecked in Cardigan Bay. All hands saved.

The news from the seat of war is to December 4. Nothing could be done on account of the heavy rains. The trenches were full of water, and the roads impassable.

Omar Pasha was at Varna, embarking 19 battalions of troops for the Crimea. The British Parliament had opened. The Queen's speech is wholly occupied with the war except one sentence, in which the Queen says "I have concluded a treaty with the United States, by which discussions long and difficult have been equitably adjusted." The rest of the speech speaks of the army in the Crimea with admiration and gratitude; praises the co-operation of France; says she has concluded a treaty with Austria, and calls for instant reinforcements for the Crimea.

The speech had no effect on funds. The dates on the address are very interesting. The bill was read in the House of Lords, to enlist a German Swiss Legion, also a bill in the Commons to send the militia to the garrisons abroad, nothing has been said of the loan. The Danish Ministry has been re-constructed. The China mail is telegraphed. Trade in China was dull. The Parliament has voted thanks to the army and navy in the Crimea! The duration of the Session depends upon the progress of the Government measures; but it will probably adjourn in about a week. General Austo Bakon has arrived in the

Crimea to take command of the Donenburgh division.

A private letter says a ratification of the Austrian treaty was exchanged on the 14th. If the negotiations now pending do not produce a peace, Russia will call out the 16 men per 1000, equal to a million of men, to take the field as early as possible. Cherif Pasha is appointed Turkish Minister of Finance.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Richardson & Co. report wheat only a few pence, at \$11. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon at 10 1/2 only.

BREADSTUFFS.—Brown & Shipley report market again dealer, in consequence of small stocks, and report wheat at 4 1/2 advanced. Flour advanced 1s with fair demand. Corn quiet and unchanged. Western canal 42s; 43s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 45s; Ohio 46s. White Wheat 12s 9d, a 13s, 0d. White and yellow Corn 41s 4 1/2; mixed 43 1/2. American securities in good demand, especially Virginia and Philadelphia bonds. Little doing in Railroad bonds. Money unchanged. Consols closed at 91 1/2 a 92.

FURTHER BY THE "ATLANTIC."

Parliament was opened in due form by Her Majesty in person, on the 12th; the day was very fine, and great numbers flocked along the route of the Royal Cortège. The Queen and Prince Albert were received with most enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen.—I have called you together at this unusual period of the year, in order that by your assistance, I may take such measures as will enable me to prosecute the great war in which we are engaged with the utmost vigor and effect, and that assistance I know will be readily given, for I cannot doubt that you share my conviction of the necessity of sparing no effort to augment my forces now engaged in the Crimea. The exertions they have made and the victories they have obtained will be recorded in the brightest pages of our history, and have filled me with admiration and gratitude. The hearty and efficient co-operation of the brave troops of my ally the Emperor of the French, and the glory acquired in common, cannot fail to cement still more closely the union which happily exists between the two nations. It is with satisfaction that I inform you that together with the Emperor of the French, I have concluded a treaty of alliance with the Emperor of Austria, from which I anticipate advantage to the common cause. I have also concluded a treaty with the United States of America, by which subjects of long and difficult discussion have been equitably adjusted. These treaties will be laid before you. Although the prosecution of the war will naturally engage your chief attention, I trust that other matters of great interest and importance to the general welfare will not be neglected. I rejoice to observe that the general prosperity of my subjects remains uninterrupted. The state of the revenue affords me entire satisfaction, and I trust by your wisdom and prudence you will continue to promote the progress of agriculture and manufactures. Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In the estimates which will be presented to you, I trust you will find that ample provision has been made for the exigencies of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

I rely with confidence on your patriotism and public spirit. I feel assured that in the momentous contest in which we are engaged, you will exhibit to the world the example of a united people. Thus shall we obtain the respect of other nations; and may trust that by the blessing of God, we shall bring the war to a successful termination.

The passage relative to the victories of the Crimea, was delivered with graceful emotion. Her Majesty having delivered her Speech, rose, and giving her hand to Prince Albert, left the House. The assembly then dispersed. The Lords re-assembled at 5 o'clock, and an important debate ensued, in which the Earl of Derby took a prominent part. He was very severe on the conduct of the war, but threw no obstacle in the way of its rigorous prosecution.

Mr. Layard, in the Commons, made a very severe attack on the inefficient management of the war department. He blamed every thing, and stated his impression that the treaty with Austria was no better than waste paper, and would only raise fresh obstacles. D'Israeli spoke on the same side, with his usual sarcasm, and endeavored to turn all the Government measures into ridicule. Lord John Russell made a long defence of the conduct of the Ministry; but hardly a very satisfactory one.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Russians are said to have suffered a loss in the Sea of Azoff corresponding in magnitude to our losses in the storm of the 14th. In an unpublished portion of Prince Menschikoff's despatch of the 24th, he states that near Cape Berdianski, on the north coast of the sea of Azoff, a hurricane had demolished the breakwater, driven on shore 35 Russian vessels, and sunk 5 others.

The march of the Russian reinforcements towards the Crimea had not ceased.

Arrival of the Asia.

New York, Jan. 3.  
The steamship Asia arrived at Halifax at 9 1/2 a.m. The Baltic arrived out at 11 on the night of the 30th.

Affairs before Sebastopol remain unchanged. Weather had been very bad and much sickness prevailed. The Russians made frequent sorties, chiefly against the French, and were always repulsed with considerable loss on both sides. Reinforcements continued to arrive to both armies. The bad state of the roads prevented any energetic operations.

Prussia declined joining the triple alliance, but expressed a willingness to negotiate with England and France, and with that view a special Prussian Envoy had arrived in London. Lord John Russell in a speech in Parliament said he looked confidently for an offensive and defensive alliance with Austria on the opening of the next campaign. The foreign enlistment bill had awakened angry discussion in Parliament.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

The market for breadstuffs was generally firm, and four commanded full rates, transactions, however, were not to a very heavy extent, owing mainly to the limited supply of good qualities. Wheat unchanged in value, and market far from animated. Indian corn 6d per qr. better—market closed firm. Provisions generally unchanged, though contracts for beef and pork had been made at rather higher rates.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 3.  
Flour.—Less demand; market for common flour scarcely so firm, but prices did not recede—sales, 6,000 bbls; \$9 12 a 9 25 for common State; \$9 50 a 9 67 for Western; Canadian very firm—good common brands sold at \$9 50; sales, about 1000 bbls, at \$9 25, in bond—\$10 25, duty paid.

Some little inquiry for exports, but buyers and sellers apart in views—sales, 3,500 bush, prime white Western at \$4 97. A 1000 bush.

Wheat.—No important change in wheat—some little inquiry for exports, but buyers and sellers apart in views—sales, 3,500 bush, prime white Western at \$4 97. A 1000 bush.

In the Township of Whitechurch, on Saturday, the 30th ult., David L. Brown died of Mr. J. V. Beggs, deeply regretted.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC DINNER.

JOSEPH HARTMAN, ESQ., M. P. P.  
The Member for North York.

A Public Meeting, held in Newmarket, on Friday evening last, the 29th ult., attended by delegates from various parts of the Riding, it was unanimously resolved to give their Member, JOSEPH HARTMAN, ESQ., a Public Dinner, and a Committee appointed to make arrangements. That Committee respectfully announce that

THE DINNER

WILL BE GIVEN AT  
O. GALLAGHER'S HOTEL  
In the Village of AURORA,  
ON FRIDAY, THE 10th INSTANT,  
At the hour of 6 o'clock, p. m.

When all interested in the cause of civil and religious liberty, are respectfully invited to attend.  
The following gentlemen are expected to be present, to address the meeting:

- WM. J. MACKENZIE, ESQ., M. P. P.,  
JAMES WRIGHT, ESQ., M. P. P.,  
J. C. AUKINS, ESQ., M. P. P.,  
S. B. FREEMAN, ESQ., M. P. P.,  
GEO. BROWN, ESQ., M. P. P.,  
R. FERIE, ESQ., M. P. P.,  
A. J. FERGUSSON, ESQ., M. P. P.,  
M. H. FOLEY, ESQ., M. P. P.,  
J. LUNDEN, ESQ., M. P. P.,  
JAS. LESLIE, ESQ., Editor of *Evening Star*,  
WM. McDUGALL, ESQ., Editor of *North American*.

Tickets—One Dollar each; and may be had at this Office, or of the Committee.  
E. JACKSON,  
Secy to Com.

NEWMARKET COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL

THE next Quarter of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, 26th January, 1855, when applications for admission will be received and entered in the respective classes, according to their qualifications.  
No pupil will be received for less than a Quarter.

S. A. MARLING, B. A.,  
Principal.

A CARD.

Thomas Nixon

HAS the honor to inform his numerous Patrons and Friends that he is about to enlarge his present shop, opposite Hewitt's Hotel, and that he intends, as soon as possible, after the completion of the necessary alterations, to procure a well-assorted stock of

DRY GOODS.

He has on hand, now a stock of  
GROCERIES!  
Which, for quality and price, will bear examination with any other Store north of Toronto.  
N. B.—His stock of Books and Stationery will also be considerably enlarged.  
Newmarket, Jan. 2, 1855.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Aurora Post Office, on January 1st, 1855.  
Boyton Thomas  
Benn Joseph  
Birk James  
Davidson John  
Ferguson Mary Ann  
Foot Job  
Grandy Wm.  
Harty R.  
Hill M.  
Hunt Wm.  
McQuinn Patrick  
Roch John  
Sargison David  
Smith Arden  
Shore M.  
Taylor Catharine  
Thompson Robert  
White John  
Widowfield Benjamin  
Watson James  
C. DOAN, Postmaster.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that no Books will be allowed to be taken from the Library of School Section No. 1, on Saturday next, the 6th inst., as the Trustees are preparing a Catalogue. All parties having *books* unsettled, are requested to settle with the Librarian, before the opening of the Library for 1855.  
H. W. CALDWELL,  
Assistant Librarian.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Newmarket Post Office, January 1st, 1855.  
Berry Peter  
Bowman William  
Bowman Amos  
Blanchard Joseph  
Brown Mordecai  
Collins J.  
Clow Elizabeth  
Currie William  
Daily Terence  
French John  
Gordon M.  
Halliday James  
Hoyer Christian  
Helles Thomas  
Hastedge George  
Kells George  
Mintburn Joseph  
McNamara I.  
Newborne W.  
Palmer R.  
Roberts Hannah  
Roney Thomas  
Rowland Eliza  
Shire Charlotte  
Vernon Nathaniel  
Winn Theodore  
Wm. ROE, Postmaster.

WAGON MAKER WANTED!

WANTED Immediately, by the Subscriber, a first-rate Wagon Maker, to whom liberal wages will be given.  
PETER ROWEN,  
Sharon, Dec. 28, 1854.

Hart & Son's

COPPER PENS!

THE Subscriber has received an Agency for the sale of the above celebrated Pens, and is authorized to sell at Wholesale at the Maker's Prices.  
B. H. SMITH.  
Newmarket, Dec. 21, 1854.

POTATOES!

WANTED 400 Bushels of Potatoes, immediately, at the *Britannia House*, Newmarket, for which a good price will be given.  
E. R. HENDERSON.  
Newmarket, Dec. 14, 1854.

JUST RECEIVED,

Prosser's Chronicles of  
England, France, and Spain.  
British Poets—in 3 vols.  
British Antiquities of the Jews—2 vols.  
Parley's Tales about Ireland.  
For sale cheap, at the  
NEW ERA Office.

NEW ERA OFFICE.

NEWARK, DEC. 7, 1854.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

THE subscriber will pay the HIGHEST PRICE for WHEAT delivered at the Aurora Station N. B.—Bugs furnished.  
W. MOSLEY.  
Aurora, Sept. 23, 1854.

MRS. WARNER'S SCHOOL

WILL RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, the 8th of JANUARY, in Newmarket, in the House formerly occupied by Mrs. Cockburn.

Per Quarter, \$

Under Eight years of age	0 10 0
Upwards	0 15 0
Music	1 0 0
Singing	1 10 0
French	1 5 0

Newmarket, Dec. 27, 1854

HURRAH! FOR SOMETHING NEW!

New Store & New & Cheap Goods!

THE Undersigned respectfully informs the inhabitants of Whitechurch and surrounding Townships that he has opened, in that large and Spacious Building lately erected by Mr. W. A. Clark, on Water Street, near the Post Office, the

LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

Of almost every description, comprising Staple and Fancy Articles, that has ever been offered in Newmarket. These Goods have all been imported the present season, and therefore comprise the LATEST

STYLES AND FASHIONS

Of the day. The Ladies as well as Gentlemen of this vicinity will find themselves greatly disappointed, when comparing these Goods with others of their purchases made in this place, as regards Quality, Style & Price! Also, a choice collection of

Teas, Groceries, Fruits, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, CHINA, Glassware, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs

&c.—all of which, a very large Stock, must be disposed of speedily, to make room for Spring Importations; the public can rely, therefore, upon finding prices extremely low!

FARMERS PRODUCE, of all kinds, will be bought at the Highest Market Price.  
The Subscriber hopes, by strict attention to business, and having but ONE PRICE, to be favored with a portion of public patronage.  
DONALD SUTHERLAND.  
Newmarket, Dec. 10th, 1854.

Wanted Immediately!

AT the NEWMARKET FACTORY, in exchange for

Cloths, Satinets, Blankets, Flannels and Knitting Yarn,  
10,000 LBS. WOOL,  
5000 SHEEPSKINS,  
300 CORNS WOOD,  
50 BARRELS SOAP!

CUSTOM CARDING & CLOTH DRESSING.

Also, Manufacturing by the Yard, will be done punctually, in a workman-like manner, and at the usual LOW prices of this Establishment. Persons having WOOL to get manufactured or to exchange, will find it their interest to call at the Newmarket Factory.  
S. TERRY, Proprietor,  
W. A. CLARK, Agent.  
Newmarket, Dec. 13, 1854.

REMOVAL!!

New Millinery Establishment.

THE MISSES MALLOY (FROM ROCHESTER).

RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Newmarket and surrounding country, that they have REMOVED their

Millinery Establishment

From the building next door to the North American, to the Brick residence of Mr. SUTHERLAND, nearly opposite the Christian Chapel, Main Street, Newmarket. And having lately purchased a large and fashionable Stock of Millinery Goods, are now prepared to execute all Orders with which they may be favored, with neatness and dispatch.

Paris, London & New York Fashions

Received regularly, and Wearing Apparel made according to fancy.  
WANTED—Several Apprentices to the Millinery Business.  
Newmarket, Dec. 7, 1854.

Christmas Holidays!

NOW'S THE TIME TO SAVE MONEY!!

OVER COATS,

Which, in consequence of the great demand, he has renewed for the third time this season, and will dispose of them at Prices which must ensure entire satisfaction!  
CALL AND SEE!!

Plum Puddings and Mince Pies!

The undersigned has now on hand a large supply of Currants and Raisins, which he will dispose of at COST PRICES for the next three weeks.  
Spices, Caudled Peels, and every other article suitable for the season.

TEAS! TEAS!!

50 Caddies, of superior Young Hyson Teas, at a very low price—from 4 to 8 lbs. in a box.

India Rubbers,

A large assortment just received, for sale CHEAP.  
E. R. HENDERSON,  
Britannia House,  
Newmarket, Dec. 13, 1854.

NEW & FRESH GOODS

SHARON AND AURORA STORES!!

THE subscriber respectfully intimates to his customers and the public in general in the vicinity of Sharon and Aurora, that he is now opening his fresh stock of

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,

Where will be found a choice assortment of Staple and Fancy Dress Goods, exceeding anything heretofore offered in this section of country; together with a large stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

FROM HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. In the GROCERY DEPARTMENT will be found a choice article of Tea, possessing an excellent flavor. Coffee, Muscovado, Crushed and Leaf Sugars, Sugar House Syrup, together with a general assortment of Family Groceries.  
AMERICAN HARDWARE,  
Including Edge Tools, Locks, Axes, Sleigh Bells, Brass Kettles, &c., &c. He has also received a large and complete selection of Ladies' Gents' Mittens and Yarn!  
Which he is prepared to sell at extremely low prices. These Goods have all been purchased recently for net cash, by the subscriber, and will be offered at a special advance upon prime cost.  
CHARLES DOAN.  
Sharon and Aurora,  
Oct. 28, 1854.

DR. BURNIE,

One Door South of E. O. Lloyd's Druggist,  
HOLLAND LANDING,  
Holland Landing, Dec. 1st, 1854.

Fall Dry Goods.

THE subscriber has just to hand a large and varied stock of Fall Dry Goods, consisting of

WOOL AND GALA PLAIDS,

French Merinos, Coburgs, Plannels, Blankets, Furs, &c., &c. In the

Grocery Department

Will be found as usual a choice lot of Teas, Coffees, Spices, Sugars, &c., which for quality and cheapness cannot be surpassed by any house in Toronto.  
JOHN ROWLAND,  
North-east corner of Yonge and Queen Sts.,  
Toronto.

J. Lyon & Co.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL TOBACONISTS,  
No. 48, King Street, Toronto.

RESPECTFULLY invite Merchants, Hotel & Keepers and others requiring Goods in their line, to call and examine their stock, comprising the largest assortment of

Cigars, Tobaccos, Snuffs, Pipes, PIPE TUBES, CIGAR CASES,

Snuff Boxes, Matches, &c., &c., of any house in the trade in Toronto.  
A Liberal Discount to Cash Customers.  
Toronto, October 25, 1854.

Cabinet Wareroom,

OLD STAND, MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

THE subscriber in returning thanks to his numerous friends and the public in general for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in business, would respectfully inform them that he has now on hand a general assortment of

CABINET AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.  
All orders promptly attended; and great care taken in their execution.  
Funerals undertaken on the shortest notice.  
JOSEPH BOTSFORD,  
Newmarket Oct. 12, 1854.

NEW STORE,

Next door to Mr. Reuben Robinson's, Prospect Street, NEWMARKET.

THE subscriber having commenced business in the new and commodious STORE, two Doors South of Mr. Reuben Robinson's, on PROSPECT STREET, NEWMARKET, Would respectfully intimate to the public that he is now prepared to offer for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a very complete assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Suitable for the season; embracing a choice selection of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Coburgs, Cashmeres, French De Lanes, Cassimere Cloth and German Wool Plaids, Cloaking and Mohair Cloths. He has also a general Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting of other popular Medicines, and Geo. W. Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, Crockery, Glass and China Ware, Window Glass, Putty and Hardware; also, the very best English White Lead, and Paints in all colors, ground in oil and dry, Paint Oil, Lamp and Machine Oils, Turpentine, &c. The subscriber hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.  
N. B.—All kinds of Marketable Produce taken in exchange for Goods.  
E. HUGHES,  
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1854.

R. H. SMITH'S

Millinery and Mantle

SHOW ROOM,

IS NOW OPEN, where will be found a large and choice assortment of Millinery Goods, comprising in part,

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BONNETS,

Dress Caps, Head Dresses, Cuffs, Chalks, Circulars and Mantillas. Also, Clerk and Dress Trimmings, Artificial Flowers, Plumes, Ribbons, &c.  
Orders executed with neatness and despatch.  
Newmarket, Nov. 8, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE Executors of the Estate of the late WILLIAM POWELL, request all parties due the same to call and settle without delay; and all persons having claims against the same are requested to present them immediately for liquidation.  
ALEX. FOWLER, Executor,  
ANN FOWLER, Executrix.  
King, Dec. 4th, 1854.

KETTLEBY HOUSE!

Fall and Winter Goods.

THE Undersigned respectfully inform the inhabitants of King and surrounding Township, that they have received their

Fall and Winter Stock:

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, Crockeries, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Dyes, Colorings, and every other article usually found in a country store; and in returning thanks to their numerous customers and friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since their commencement in business, would assure them that these goods have been bought on the most advantageous terms, thereby enabling them to sell as cheap as any other establishment either in Town or Country. The Subscriber hopes, therefore, by strict attention to business to merit a still further share of public confidence and support.  
A reasonable price will be paid for all kinds of Farmers' PRODUCE. Also, the highest price will be given for

Hides and Skins.

CROSBY & SNIDER,  
Kettleby Mills, King, Oct. 23, 1854.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Newmarket and surrounding country, that he has fitted up a

Grocery and Saloon

ON MILL STREET,  
And is now offering Groceries, Confectionery, &c., as cheap as any other establishment in the place. He also keeps constantly on hand Larders, Oysters, Mackay, &c., which he will dispose of cheap.  
A call is respectfully solicited.  
JAMES HARDY,  
Newmarket, Nov. 28, 1854.

Wanted Immediately,

HEARN & POTTER,

Mathematical Instrument Makers,  
ORTHOPIANS AND JEWELLERS,  
51, King Street East, Toronto.

IMPORTERS of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Silver Electro Plate, Mathematical, Philosophical and Optical Instruments.

57 Watches, Clocks, and all kinds of Jewelry Repaired and Warranted.  
Toronto, October 26, 1854.

ONTARIO, and Huron Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING ON MONDAY, the 26th inst., and continuing until further notice, the trains on this Road will time as follows:—  
Leave Foot of Bay Street, Toronto, daily, [Sundays excepted] at 8:30 a. m., arrive at Barrie, 11:30 a. m.  
Do, do, 3:30 p. m., Do, 6:10 p. m.  
Leave Barrie Station daily, [Sundays excepted] at 7:00 a. m., arrive at Toronto, 9:45 a. m.  
Do, do, 2:30 p. m., Do, 5:35 p. m.  
Both Trains stop at all Regular Stations and at Flag Stations, on signal.

THE STEAMER "MORNING,"

Running a Lake Stintee, in connection with the Trains, will leave Bell Ewart on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, on the arrival of the morning Train from Toronto 11 a. m.  
Returning, will leave Orlia at 7:30 a. m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, arriving at Bell Ewart at 3 a. m., in time for the evening Train to Toronto.  
Will call both ways, weather permitting, at JACKSON'S POINT, HEATERTON, HODGE'S WHARF, and ATHERLY.

Except on Friday, when she will run direct to Orlia, (touching only at Hodge's Wharf), with passengers for the Steamer *Katona*.  
A. BRUNEL, Superintendent.  
Toronto, Sept. 22nd, 1854.

Clothing and Dry Goods.

THE subscriber begs respectfully to inform his customers (the inhabit of Toronto and surrounding country), that he has received his NEW GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

Of superior style and quality; having been purchased in the best British and Foreign Markets for cash, and imported by himself direct, which enables him to submit an assortment, which for variety, style, and lowness of price, cannot be surpassed in Canada.  
He has also imported a choice assortment of Removable Cloths, which he is prepared to make up in the most approved style. Also, a splendid assortment of French and English Trouserings—together with Out Velvet and other Vestings.

The Latest Paris, London and New York Fashions, have also come to hand; and persons desirous of being supplied with well made and Fashionable Clothing, at low prices, will do well to examine his stock before purchasing or ordering elsewhere. He has also on hand a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Well cut and well made, suitable for fall and winter wear. The Dry Goods Store is also very complete, amongst which will be found some very cheap goods, and every article necessary for Gentlemen, Ladies, Families, and domestic use.

Ready-made Clothing.

Men's Over Coats—Of Reversible, Beaver, Whiteny, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Silistia, Siberian, Sautell, Canada Whiteny, Etouffe, and other Cloths.  
Trench, Dress, Tag, Shooting and Business Coats, of Broadcloth, Men's Shooting Coats—Of Reversible, Beaver, Whiteny, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Silistia, Siberian, Sautell, Canada Whiteny, Etouffe, Cassimere, Doeskin, and Canada Tweeds.  
Men's Vests—Of all the above materials; also in Satin, Plush Velvet, Silk, Mohr Antique, and other fashionable materials.  
Men's Trowsers—Of Cloth, Cassimere, Doeskin, Tweed, Corduroy, Mole-skin, Canada Tweeds, Etouffe, Sautell, and other fashionable materials.  
Boys' Coats—All sizes and all materials suitable for Canadian Winter wear. Boys' Vests and Boys' Trowsers.

ALSO A DECIDEDLY CHEAP LOT OF DRY GOODS,

Which he is selling at a great sacrifice.  
100 pieces Prints (yard wide), fast colors, 5d. per yd., worth 7d.  
250 pieces Prints (yd. wide), fast colors, 6d. " " 9d.  
250 pieces Prints (yd. wide), fast colors, 7d. " " 10d.  
100 pieces Prints (yd. wide), fast colors, 9d. " " 11d.  
100 pieces Heavy Ginghams 5d. " " 7d.  
500 pieces Bonnet Ribbon 7d. " " 10d.  
50 pieces Mullin de Lane, (yard wide) - 9d. " " 1s 1d.  
100 pieces Factory Cotton, 3d. " " 4d.  
500 do do do 5d. " " 6d.  
100 do White do 4d. " " 5d.  
100 do do do 5d. " " 7d.  
100 do do do 7d. " " 10d.  
50 do Striped Shirting 4d. " " 6d.  
500 do do do 5d. " " 7d.  
100 bundles Cotton Yarn, 100 Filled Shells, from 15s 0d.  
500 Scaf Blankets, 11s 3d.  
300 pairs Shawls, 11s 3d.

All Wool Plaid Merinos, Coburgs, Orleans and other materials for Ladies' Dresses; Crapes, and materials for mourning; Table Linen and Towels; Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Edgings, Collars, Sleeves, Neck Ties, Vests, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Velvets, Silks, Bagging and Brown Linens, and all other descriptions of Dry Goods. NO SECOND PRICE.

JAMES LEISHMAN,

(Late AUGUSTUS & LEISHMAN.)  
Corner of King and Church Streets, adjoining the Old Court House, Toronto.

M. LEISHMAN & CO.,

Dundas St., London, C. W.  
Toronto, Sept. 21, 1854.

EUROPEAN HOTEL,

36, FRONT STREET, TORONTO.

D. KLEIN

WOULD respectfully inform the Travelling Public that he has opened a Hotel, and solicits their patronage.

THE PRICES OF THE HOUSE ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Meals	1s 3d.
Bed	1 3
Weekly Boarders	15 0
Day	5 0

Prix de Maison:

Pour Repas	1 3
Pour Lit	1 3
Pour Semaine	15 0
Par Jour	5 0

Liquors and Wines of the best quality, &c. And good stable accommodation.

TO LET!

THAT New Frame Building on Prospect Street, nearly opposite the Methodist Church, Newmarket. For particulars apply to  
D. KLEIN,  
36, Front Street, Toronto.  
Toronto, Oct. 25, 1854.

MAGISTRATES BLANKS

Of all description, on hand for sale. Apply at the NEW ERA OFFICE.  
Newmarket, 7th Dec. 1854.

NEW STORE

BY IMPROVING AN OLD ONE!!  
Millinery, Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,  
1054, FOR THE FALL, 1854,  
Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH, grateful for past favors, would respectfully intimate to his customers and the public generally that he has completed an extensive addition to his Store, by which he has now one of the best shops in the City. His Stock this Fall will be very large, supplied with all that is new and likely to meet the tastes of his customers. J. C. has commenced in business, that he is now fully competent to judge what the requirements of the public are, and he pledges himself that the same attention to their wants will be his pleasure and care to supply.

He is now receiving his Fall Stock of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, consisting in part of a great variety of Dress Goods, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Silks, Satins, Flowers, Flannels, Blankets, Sheetings, Shirts, Ties, Prints, Ginghams, Linens, Handkerchiefs, Mohair Cloths, Ladies' Cloths, Coats, Counterpanes, Quilts, Window Holland, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of Seasonable Goods.

J. C.'s Millinery Department will offer unusual inducements and many novelties not hitherto kept for want of room.  
Business Motives—"A nimble shrewdness is better than a slow shilling." "A bird in the hand is better than two in the bush." Honesty is the best policy—consequently NO SECOND PRICE.  
A fair and impartial examination of his Stock—the qualities and his prices—are respectfully solicited.  
J. CHARLESWORTH,  
The Toronto House, No. 60 King Street, Toronto.  
Toronto, Sept. 21, 1854.

AZOR'S TURKISH BALM.

THE GREAT TURKISH REMEDY FOR BALDNESS, And for Invigorating and Beautifying the Hair.

The only certain Remedy for Baldness, and for preventing and stopping the falling out of the hair.

A Sa Toilet, Article, for Beautifying and keeping the Hair Soft, Glossy, and in a healthy Condition, it is unequalled. Its positive qualities are as follows:

1st. It frees the head from dandruff, strengthens the roots, imparts health and vigor to the circulation, and prevents the hair changing colour or getting gray.  
2nd. It causes the hair to curl beautifully when done up in its over night.  
This Balm is made from the original receipt procured from the original Turkish Hakim (physician) of Constantinople, where it is universally used. The Turks have always been celebrated for their wonderful skill in compounding the richest perfumes and all other toilet articles. In Turkey the *aromatic herbs*, &c., of which this Balm is composed, are almost universally known and used for the hair. Hence a case of baldness or thin head of hair is entirely unknown in that country. We wish but one trial to be made of it; that will do more to convince you of its virtue than all the advertisements that can be published, and that all may be able to test its virtues, it is put up in Large Bottles at the low price of 50 cents per Bottle.  
Remember the Genuine has the signature of Comstock & Brother on the splendid wrapper.

To Owners of and Dealers in Horses.

CARLTON'S FOUNDER OINTMENT.  
For the cure of Founder

## AMUSEMENT.

### Moustaches.

There is an article much in vogue called a moustache. Worn by every man of consequence, who wishes to cut a dash.

With hair upon his upper lip  
Or upon his chin,  
He thinks himself a man of wit  
And all in love with him.

At a party, spree, or ball,  
He goes the whole hog  
And what is he after all?  
Nothing but a fool.

If he thinks to please the fair,  
He is much mistaken;  
To admire a goat or ugly beard,  
They have no inclination.

No man of sense would wear  
Unbecoming trash,  
He stands higher with the fair,  
Without a moustache.

The man who won't southern measures has not returned. It is suggested that he is disputing whether they shall be pecks or half bushels.

**POOR LIVING.**—A young clergyman who found it impossible to provide for his family, with his very slender income, wrote to his friend, "Dear Frank, I must part with my living to save my life."

A country schoolmaster began one morning his duties of the day with prayer, as usual, but after prayer he went up and asked a little boy why he hadn't shut his eyes during the prayer, when he sharply responded, "We are instructed in the bible to watch as well as pray."

"I remember," says John Wesley, "hearing my father say to my mother, 'How could you have the patience to tell that blockhead the same thing twenty times over?' 'Why,' said she, 'if I told him but nineteen times, I should have lost all my labor.'"

**A KNOW NOTHING.**—"I say, Bill, I seed a Know Nothing."

"Where?"

"Why, on the Museum steps."

"What did he look like?"

"Why, he looked like a man."

"No, but what did he have on?"

"Clothes."

"Don't be a fool—tell me how you found out that he was a Know Nothing."

"Why, he said so."

"Did you ask him to tell you?"

"No, but I asked him whether he would 'at give me a sixpence, and he said 'No, nothing.'"

**GAVE HIM THE MITTEN.**—"Ah mon dieu! mon dieu!" said monsieur Melomont to his friend Sniffins, "my sweetheart give me the mitten."

"Indeed how did that happen?"

"Voll, I thought I must go to make her von vicit before I leave town; so I step in de side of de room, and dere I behold her beautiful paison stretch out von lazy."

"A lounge you mean?"

"Ah, yes—von lounge. And den I make von very polite blanch, and—"

"You mean a polite bow?"

"Ah, yes—von bough. And den I say I von very sure she would be rotten, if I did not come to see her before I—"

"You said what?"

"I said she would be rotten if—"

"That's enough. You have put your foot in it to be sure."

"No, sara. I put my foot out of it, for he says she would call her scabre big brother and keek me out, be gar. I had intended to say mortified, but I could not think of de word, and mortify and rot is all de same as von, in my dictionaire."

## DEFERRED NEWS.

### Lunatic Asylum Tax.

Quebec, Dec. 11, 1854.

Yesterday, in Assembly, Mr. Cayley moved that £10,000 be granted for the Lunatic Asylum of Upper Canada at Toronto—and £10,000 for the Lunatic Asylum at Beauport, for Lower Canada.

Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment, that the following proviso be added thereto: Provided, that the Asylum tax directly levied from the Towns, Cities, Townships, and Counties of Upper Canada, and not levied from the people of Lower Canada, be abolished.

**YEAS:**—Brown, Ferrie, Hartman, Larwill, Lumsden, Mackenzie.—**NOES:**—Allyn, Bell, Blanchet, Bourassa, Brodeur, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Crysler, Darche, Dessaulniers, Dionne, Felton, Fortier, Nicolet, Pournier, Labelle, Laporte, Le Boutillier, At. Gen. MACDONALD, Marchildon, Meagher, Monaghan, Morin, MURNEY, Papin, Poulin, ROBINSON, Sol. Gen. Ross, Solicitor General SMITH, STEVENSON, Thibault, Valois, P. G. Genl. SPENCE, Ex-Sol. Gen. MORRISON.—34.

The reader will perceive that only 40 members, out of 130, were present voting; Mr. Hincks was near by, but he chose not to vote. Only three Upper Canadians voted nay, except the six officials. In this and every other matter where Upper Canada could be bled freely, every Frenchman was ready with his lance. Not one Lower Canadian went away; 25 out of 34 nays were from Lower Canada.

In 1853, Toronto City paid 638/ to this tax fund—Middlesex and Elgin 701/—Lincoln 792/—York, Ontario and Peel 1540/, and 500/ still due, &c. &c.—**Message.**

**GALANT EXPLOIT.**—A serious of hand-to-hand encounters go on between our skirmishers and those of the enemy all day long, and in which our fellows are uniformly successful. They go out to these encounters with almost childish delight, and the escapes of some of them seem almost miraculous.

In one of these encounters a rifleman was taken on the 28th October, and carried prisoner into the Russian trenches. There, in the presence of our army, he succeeded in killing and wounding three of the enemy, broke through all who tried to stop him, crept over the Russian works, and, though whole valleys of shot were sent after him, and he was pursued by hundreds, he contrived to elude all, and reached our camp amid tremendous cheers. Lord Raglan, to his successful gallantry, made him a present of 25/ and paid him a high compliment on his courage and activity.

**THE STARTING CLERGY.**—In "the supplement to the Bury and Norwich Post," bearing date Sept. 17, 1854, are published "The Game Lists for the County of Suffolk." "First Publication." In this first batch of Suffolk sportsmen there appears no less than forty-seven clergymen! At the head of every twelve or fourteen squires or yeomen stands a pastor or evangelist, one to whom is entrusted by God and the Church the cure of immortal souls; "who in to watch for them as one who must give an account;" who, by his ordination vow, is bound "to give himself wholly to the work," "to make full proof of his ministry," "to give himself to prayer and the ministry of the Word." And he conceives that he is carrying out his solemn vow and redeeming his pledge by taking out a license as a sportsman, exchanging his study for the cover of pheasants and the turnip and stubble field, and leaving his sick and dying poor, and the half-taught children in the schools, while he amuses himself like a country gentleman! In our simplicity we thought that the race of sporting and dancing clergymen was all but extinct. But this statistical news tells another tale.—**Record.**

Last week, some parties discovered, in one of the neighbouring townships, two persons going about as peddlars, who seemed to answer the description of some of the robbers and murderers who are at present prowling through the Province. They were traced to the City, and information lodged with the Police, which perhaps may lead to their detection. The parties suspected were found, cautiously enquiring after persons having money by them, or who were selling property; and these enquiries were generally made of females or young persons, apparently to avoid suspicion. It is rumored that a person had been arrested at Detroit, as one of Mr. Nelles' murderers, and given up to the authorities at Cayuga last week.—**Examiner.**

**STABBING AFFRAY.**—A stabbing affray occurred on King Street East, near the Trinity Church, last Sunday night, at 9 o'clock, whereby a man named James Hsly, received several cuts on the head. It appears that Hsly was quietly walking along the street, when he was overtaken by a laborer named William Reid, who exclaimed with an oath, that "a row he should rise." Hsly pushed him from him, with the view of passing on, when Reid drew a large knife and stabbed him in the head. In the scuffle which ensued, Hsly fell, and was being brutally beaten by his assailant when Sergeant McCaffrey ran up and took both parties into custody. The prisoner has been committed by the Police magistrate to stand his trial at the next Recorder's Court, and Hsly is bound over to appear and prosecute.—**Globe.**

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**E. R. HENDERSON,**  
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Patent Medicines, &c.,  
WILL open in a few days, at the  
**BRITANNIA HOUSE**  
NEWMARKET,  
A large and splendid assortment of FALL GOODS, of the latest styles, which he guarantees to be of the best quality, and which will be disposed of at the lowest possible prices: to consist in part of  
COBBOUGHS, MOREENS, ORLEANS,  
Cashmeres, Tweeds, Broad Cloths, Diapers, Damask Shirts (White and Colored), Tickings, Neckcloths, Kid and Woollen Gloves, Hosiery, Half-Hose, Insertions and Edgings, of all descriptions; Ribbons, Dress, Cap and Bonnet Trimmings, well assorted, &c.  
—ALSO—  
In a few days he will open a general  
Clothing Establishment of Ready-Made Clothing!

Which for Style, Cheapness, and Durability, shall not be surpassed in any Town or City in Canada.

In the Grocery Department will be found a choice article of TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, ground and unground; Spices of all kinds, Tobacco, Raisins, Currants, Rice, Sago, Arrow Root, Molasses, Vinegar, with every other article usually kept in the trade.

A splendid assortment of Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES, for sale cheap.

Farmers will find it to their interest to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. No charge for examination!!

The subscriber will take all kinds of Farm Produce in exchange for Goods—and all Goods sold at City Prices.

E. R. H. thankful for past favors, would still solicit a share of Public Patronage.

**Wanted, 200 Bushels of OATS!**  
For which the highest price will be paid; also for BUTTER AND EGGS, at the  
**Britannia House, Main Street, Newmarket.**  
E. R. HENDERSON.  
Newmarket, Aug. 31, 1854. (16-1)

Provisions of all kinds, Bought and sold.  
E. R. H.

**HOTEL FOR SALE.**  
DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

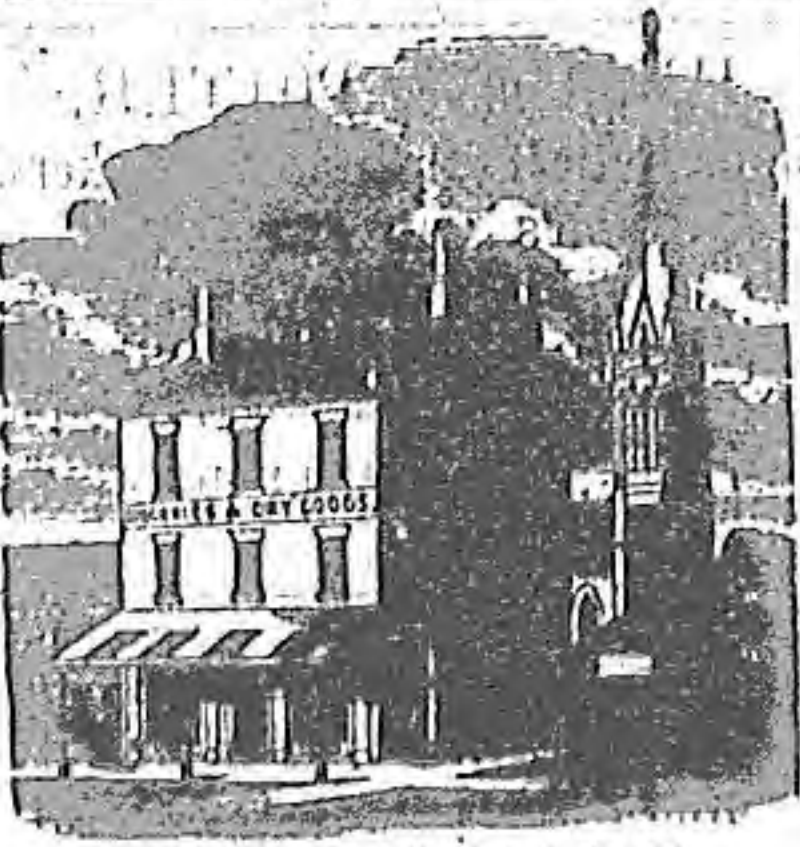
The Subscriber offers for Sale, that large and commodious House, known as the  
**RAILROAD HOTEL,**

Situated on the Main St., in the Town of Newmarket, on the line of the Northern Railroad. The House is substantially built of Brick, with abundance of Stabling, Sheds, and every accommodation necessary for doing an extensive business. The premises contain one acre of excellent Land, with two extensive fronts. This property offers to any person possessed of moderate capital, and business habits, an opportunity seldom to be met with. The Court House, in which are held the public meetings of the Township; the Division Court; Agricultural Society meetings, and other public gatherings, is situated on the premises. Possession may be had immediately. For particulars apply, if by letter, post-paid, to the subscriber, on the Premises.

**JAMES FORSYTH.**  
June 1st, 1854. 17-11

**POPULAR NOVELS.**  
JUST received, a choice selection of the popular novels of the day, lately published—chiefly the writings of Capt. Mayne, Miss Pickering, Harry Hazel, and others, at the  
**NEW ERA OFFICE.**  
Newmarket, May 23rd, 1854.

**WOOL! WOOL!!**  
CASH paid for WOOL, by  
**CHARLES SIDDALE.**  
Newmarket, June 15, 1854. (16-19)



**JAMES LEASK,**  
Croker of Yonge and Queen Streets, Toronto  
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN  
**BRITISH AND FOREIGN  
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, TEAS,  
WINES AND LIQUORS.**  
PRICES LOW FOR CASH.  
Toronto, September 14, 1853. 6m-33

**NEW STORE!**  
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND  
MILLINERY,  
At No. 84, Yonge Street, four doors North of  
Adelaide Street.

THE Subscriber feels grateful for the liberal patronage he has received from his numerous friends, begs to intimate to the Citizens of Toronto, and the surrounding country, that he has opened out in the above premises, a large and well-selected assortment of Fall and Winter DRY GOODS, comprising the latest Styles and Fashions of the day. In the MILLINERY SHOW ROOM will be found every variety of Straw, Tulle, Silk, Satin, Velvet and Plush Bonnets of the latest Fashion. Also Silk, Satin, and Velvet Capes and Circulars; Cloth, Tweed, Plaid and Plain Cloaks, and every other article in the Trade.

Great Bargains will be given. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.—JL  
Remember 84 Yonge Street. 43  
A. H. EARL,  
84, Yonge Street.  
Toronto, Sept. 16, 1854. 15-11

**JAMES B. RYAN,**  
IMPORTER OF  
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.  
SIGN OF THE  
  
LARGE KNIFE AND FORK.

(Old Stand,) 75, Yonge Street, Toronto.  
IS receiving, by the following Spring Vessels, viz. St. Lawrence, viz. Alice Gill, Ajax, and City of Manchester, together with other shipments to follow during the season, a complete assortment of Birmingham and Sheffield Hardware, together with a general supply of Tools and other Articles of American Manufacture, Builders' Materials, Mechanics' Tools generally, Farming Implements, Cutlery, House Furnishing Goods, &c. &c., at a small advance of Cost Prices.  
May 27, 1854. 17-11

**JUST CALL AT THE  
RAILROAD HOUSE**  
No. 33, King Street East, Toronto,  
For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer Men's and Boy's Ready-made

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.,  
Staple and Fancy  
Dry Goods, Millinery, &c., &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give great BARGAINS to purchasers, at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style.  
Workmanship and fit warranted.  
T. LAWSON.  
Toronto, May 15, 1854. 17-22

**ROADHOUSE'S  
Furniture Ware Room,**  
NEWMARKET.

SAMUEL ROADHOUSE keeps constantly on hand for sale (at low prices) a general assortment of  
**Cabinet Furniture,**  
Patent Bedsteads, &c. All kinds of Plain and Ornamental Work, made to order.

Funerals Furnished on the shortest notice.  
Newmarket, February 17, 1854. (16-2)

**IMPORTANT NOTICE  
TO THE AFFLICTED.**

DR. KERMOTT'S Celebrated Vegetable Family Medicines have arrived here, and are for sale by the subscribers, and comprise the following, viz.

**VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM,**  
A safe and certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Insipient Consumption, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, and all diseases of the Lungs.

**COMPOUND EXTRACT OF WILLOW,**  
A positive Cure for Ague, Chill Fever, and Bilious Diseases.

**FLUID EXTRACT OF  
SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA,**  
The best alternative known for Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood.

**VEGETABLE TONIC MIXTURE,**  
A mild yet powerful Tonic in all cases of Debility, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Weakness of the Stomach.

**WORM TEA, OR CHIPPEWA INDIAN  
WORM KILLER,**  
An unparalleled Destroyer of Worms.

**APERTANT ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,**  
The best Purgative known. These Pills combine power with mildness of action, and in no case produce subsequent constipation.

**COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BLACKBERRY,**  
A Vegetable Summer Complaint Cure, the only certain remedy in Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, &c.

**RHEUMATIC OIL, NERVE AND  
BONE LINIMENT,**  
The best external application known for man or beast.

For particulars, &c., see Pamphlets.  
N. B.—Pamphlets pertaining to the above can be had gratis, by calling upon the subscribers, who are the authorized agents for the sale of the above celebrated medicine.

Manufactured Wholesale and Retail by Kermitt & Robertson, at the Electric Medical Dispensary, Dundas Street, London, C. W.  
Edward Kermitt, Newmarket; Henry Stanott, Kewburg, North Guilford; William Chandler, New York; Robinson, Tecumseh; and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants throughout Canada West.  
London, August 2, 1854. 21-11

**DR. S. W. PAOR,**  
**SURGEON DENTIST,**  
BEGS leave to tender his sincere thanks to the public in general for their liberal patronage hitherto, and would respectfully intimate to his customers who are unacquainted with his business arrangements, that he will, to prevent disappointments to them in future, be in NEWMARKET, on the FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD DAYS OF EACH MONTH, and in BRADFORD on the FOURTH of each Month, when he will be most happy to attend to those who may require his services in any of the branches of his profession, or to make good any operation previously warranted.

Dr. Paor's ample experience in his profession, and his long residence in the Village of Newmarket, and its vicinity, will, he trusts, still be sufficient to recommend him to the public as a skillful operator, either in inserting

**ARTIFICIAL TEETH  
ON GOLD PLATE OR ON PIVOT,**  
Cleaning Teeth from impurities, and filling cavities in Teeth with GOLD or SILVER FOIL, or any other branch of DENTAL SURGERY.

In addition he would state that any person particularly desiring his services, at any time, by leaving a written request at his residence, Mr. Forsyth's Hotel, will be attended to.

All work warranted as to neatness and durability. Charges moderate in all instances. For operations over One Pound credit will be given if required.  
Newmarket, February 6, 1851.

**SIMPSON & DUNSPAUGH,**  
(LATE P. H. SIMPSON.)  
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye  
Stuffs, Brushes, Varnishes, Spirits of Turpentine, Patent Drying, Colors in Oil and  
Dry Artists' Materials, all kinds of  
Fancy Goods, as Soaps, Perfumeries, Hair Oils, &c., &c.  
Pomatum, &c., &c.

**AGENTS**  
For the "Chlorida de Calcium" from St. Catharines' Spring, an article fast superseding all other mineral waters, for its powerful curative properties. Also Agents for Johnston's Pulmonic Wafers, Pain Destroyer, &c., and Manufacturers and dealers in Patent Medicines, Essences, Cigars, &c., &c. Merchants will find it to their interest to give us a call.—  
Terms: LIBERAL.

35 KING STREET, TORONTO.  
Toronto, July 22, 1853. 17-25

**WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,**  
Chartered by act of Parliament,  
**Capital 100,000.**

Home Office Toronto.  
President, I. C. GILMER.  
Vice President, THOMAS HAWORTH.  
DIRECTORS: GEORGE MITCHELL, JAMES BEAUV, WALTER MACFARLANE, M. P. HAYS, ANGUS MORRISON, Solicitor, ROBT. STANTON, Secy. & Treasr.

The Subscriber has been duly appointed Agent in Newmarket, for the above Company, and will give personal attention to parties desirous of effecting Insurance &c.  
THOMAS NIXON.  
Newmarket, Feb. 17, 1854. (16-2)

**LUMBER.**  
THE Subscriber has now on hand a large quantity of LUMBER, and is prepared to execute orders for any description of good Merchantable PINE LUMBER, at a short notice and on reasonable terms; and will deliver the same at his Saw-mill, on Lot No. 10, 4th Concession of East Gwillimbury, at his residence in Whitechurch, or at Newmarket.

JOSHUA WILLSON.  
July 9th, 1852.

**NORTHERN RAILROAD STATION  
NEWMARKET.**

A FEW REMAINING BUILDING LOTS to be sold adjoining the Railroad Station at Newmarket; the property of GEORGE LOVER, Esq., well adapted for private Residences and Public Business, on good rising ground, and healthy situations.

For particulars apply to Dr. NASH, Newmarket, Agent.  
Newmarket, August 25, 1853. (16-3)

**SADDLERY, HARNESS,  
WHIPS, &c.,**  
OF every description; together with every article in the Trade, manufactured and for Sale by  
WILLIAM WALLIS,  
Main Street, Newmarket.

**LEATHER! LEATHER!! LEATHER!!!**  
ALL kinds of LEATHER and Shoe-maker's Findings, for Sale by  
WILLIAM WALLIS,  
Main Street, Newmarket.

**BOOTS & SHOES,**  
OF Superior Workmanship and Material, manufactured and for Sale by  
WILLIAM WALLIS,  
Main Street, Newmarket.

**CASH FOR HIDES AND SKINS.**  
Newmarket, February 6, 1854.

**BLACKSMITHING!**  
ALLAN WHITE, formerly known by the name of Charles White, begs to inform the inhabitants of Newmarket, and the surrounding country, that he has

**COMMENCED BUSINESS**  
In the Shop formerly occupied by Geo. Bell, where he hopes by strict attention to business and moderate charges, to secure a share of public patronage.

ALLAN WHITE.  
Newmarket, May 25, 1854. (16-16)

**Just Received,**  
A splendid assortment of MAPS, CHARTS, &c.—Map of Canada \$2; Map of Europe and her Colonies, (Mounted), 7s. 6d.; in sheets 2s. 1/2d.; Map of the World, 1s. 3d.; at the  
**NEW ERA OFFICE.**  
Newmarket, July 21, 1854.

**W. SILVERLOCK,  
CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,**  
BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Newmarket and its vicinity that he has commenced the above business on the premises of Mr. J. Wean, Painter, Main Street, and trusts his experience, and prompt attention, will merit a share of public patronage.  
Newmarket, February 16th, 1854.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons in search of brilliant, durable, and A light Hats, of whatever style, shape, or colour, should call at the  
Manufacturing Depot, 83, King Street, Toronto, (LATE OF THE FLOATING HAT.)  
They will there find the largest and best assorted stock of HATS, CAPS, &c., to be found in Upper Canada. Hats of every variety, made to order, and with despatch. The most peculiar shaped heads fitted with equally elegant and graceful Hosiery.  
N. B.—The Trade, as usual, supplied on the most liberal terms.  
Hatter's Stock & Trimmings always on hand.  
T. McCROSSON & CO.  
Toronto, June 22, 1854. 21-17

## BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND

### Fancy Goods.

**THOMAS NIXON**  
KEEPS constantly on hand for Sale, an assortment of  
**BOOKS,**  
comprising  
Dickens' complete Works, 2 vols.  
Byron's Life, Correspondence, and Poetical Works.  
Milton's Poetical Works: Wordsworth's, do.  
Pope's and Cowper's do.—Humphrey's Tales.  
Milton's Paradise Lost, and Young's Night Thoughts—2 vols.  
Urie's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines.  
Abbot's Way to do Good—Pilgrim's Progress.  
Fenn's Letters, from "Fanny's" Portfolio.  
Watson's Life of Wesley—Wesley's Hymns.  
The Works of Dean Swift; The Tell Tale.  
Duchan's Domestic Medicine; Broken Bud.  
Franklin's Life and Essays; Beauties of Temperance.  
Waller's Vegetable Physiology.  
Stewart's Stable Economy; Manual of Politeness.  
Alcott's Housewife's Library; History of England, 3 vols.  
Thomson's and Gray's Poems, 1 vol.  
The Poems of the Hon. Mrs. Norton.  
Montgomery's Poems; Faith, and its Effects.  
Fleetwood's Life of Christ.  
Webster's Dictionary, (unabridged.)  
Tombs' Physiology; Advice to Young Men.  
Sandford and Weston: Rural Economy.  
Domestic Portraiture; Poems of Ossian.  
Moore's Poems; Lectures to Young Women.  
Shakespeare's Works—complete.  
New American Orchardist.  
The Young Mother—by Alcott—Young Husband, by Alcott.  
Pocket Anatomist; Pollak's Course of Time.  
The Young Lady's Book; History of Charles the XII.  
Truth made Simple; Laconic Manual.  
Life of Sir Walter Raleigh; Mechanics Text Book.  
Scripture Manual; Country Bells.  
Benjamin's Architect; The Mary's.  
Jay's Morning and Evening Exercises.  
Elements of Meteorology; My Grand Parents.  
Life of Josephine—Precept upon Precept.  
Young Lady's Counsellor—Brown's Concordance.  
Hutcher's Lives—Alison's History of Europe.  
Elements of Geometry—Clarke's Water Cure.  
English and Scotch Rhymology.  
Elements of Natural Philosophy—of Drawing and Perspective, do.  
The Clerk's Assistant, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—  
Family and Pocket Bibles, Common Prayer Books, Testaments, St. Vincent's Manual, Church Services, and other Religious Books; National and other School Books; Moore's Geography, Anthon's Latin and Greek Grammars, Williams' English—Chambers' Introduction to the Services; Reid's Dictionary; Flute, Accordion, and Violin Instruction Books, Blank Music Books, &c.

**STATIONERY,**  
Comprising—Account Books, Drawing and Cartridge Paper, Ruled and Plain Foolscap, Letter Paper, Note Paper of various sizes and qualities, Music Paper, Blank Music Books, Albums, Water Colors, Rulers, Wax, Wafers, Steel Pens and Quills, Inkstands, Slates and Slate Pencils, Writing Ink, Indian Ink, do. Marking Ink, Copy Books, and a large variety of Fancy Articles.

—LIKEWISE—  
Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, and Violins, Guitar Violoncello and Violin Strings.

**FANCY GOODS,**  
Consisting of Ladies' Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Hair Oil, Eau de Cologne, Port Monies, Dolls, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Jewelry, Fancy Soaps, Purses, Beads, Shawl Pins, Netting and Knitting Needles, Pins, Thermometers, and Postage Stamps.

The whole of which will be offered at the lowest remunerating profit.

N. B.—THOS. NIXON continues to offer to Merchants, Trustees and Teachers, the National School Books, Wholesale, at the Publishers' prices.

The Popular Educator—Harpers, Godey's, the Anglo-American and other Magazines, supplied monthly.

**Books Procured on Short Notice.**  
T. N. has been appointed Agent for the Western Assurance Company.

Newmarket, February 6th, 185. 17-3

**"Equitable" Fire Insurance Company  
OF LONDON.**

CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING.  
General Agent, British North American Colonies  
**FREDERICK R. STARR.**  
MONTREAL.

This Office insures against Loss or Damage by Fire, all descriptions of Buildings, including Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods, Wares and Merchandise in the same; Ships in Harbour or in dock; Craft on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and the Goods laden in the same; and Farming Stock of all descriptions.

The "Equitable" Fire Office will, by constant analysis of its own experience from time to time, adopt such rates of Premiums as the nature of the risk may justify.

With this view, an annual investigation will be made into each class of risk, and a return of one moiety—of fifty per cent—of the net excess will be made to all classes of Insurers, whose Policies have been in force for three years.

The engagements of the "Equitable" are guaranteed by a responsible proprietary, and an ample subscribed Capital. The insured are free from the liabilities of a Mutual Insurance Society, and entitled, according to the plan of the Company, to a return of half the profits.

Losses are made good without deduction or discount, and are adjusted and paid in Montreal, without reference to London.

R. H. SMITH, Agent.  
Newmarket.

March 12th, 1852.

**NEW STORE  
On GARBUTT HILL.**

THE subscriber begs to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a NEW STORE, where he will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of  
**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,  
HARDWARE, &c.**

And as he has been enabled to purchase them on advantageous terms, he is prepared to sell at very LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or short credit.

GEORGE H. BACHE.  
Garbutt Hill,  
Newmarket, May 4, 1854. (16-14)

N. B.—The Highest price paid for Butter and Eggs.  
13-11

**NOTICE.**  
A light person in search of brilliant, durable, and A light Hats, of whatever style, shape, or colour, should call at the  
Manufacturing Depot, 83, King Street, Toronto, (LATE OF THE FLOATING HAT.)  
They will there find the largest and best assorted stock of HATS, CAPS, &c., to be found in Upper Canada. Hats of every variety, made to order, and with despatch. The most peculiar shaped heads fitted with equally elegant and graceful Hosiery.  
N. B.—The Trade, as usual, supplied on the most liberal terms.  
Hatter's Stock & Trimmings always on hand.  
T. McCROSSON & CO.  
Toronto, June 22, 1854. 21-17

**NOTICE.**  
A light person in search of brilliant, durable, and A light Hats, of whatever style, shape, or colour, should call at the  
Manufacturing Depot, 83, King Street, Toronto, (LATE OF THE FLOATING HAT.)  
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